FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MBFR SUCCESS DEPENDS ON WEST'S APPROACH TO EAST'S PROPOSALS

LD251543Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Anichkin commentary: "The Next Round"]

[Text] The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will be resumed in Vienna next week. These talks have been dragged out over an unjustifiably long period. Behind them lie almost 5 years and 15 rounds of talks, but thus far there has been no concrete result although a basis for reaching an accord already undoubtedly exists.

The Soviet Union and the socialist states are sincerely striving to speed up the process of drawing up an agreement. The new proposals they submitted in early June are aimed at imparting a fruitful nature to the talks and at putting them on the road toward reaching specific agreements. The merit of these proposals lies in the fact that they proceed from the interests of the security of all the sides participating in the talks. They recognize the proposition that understanding can be reached solely on the basis of total reciprocity, which rules out the acquisition of one-sided military advantages at the expense of other countries.

The socialist states' proposals express a readiness to establish, through reductions, equal overall ceilings for the numerical strength of the NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces--some 900,000 men each, including 700,000 for the ground forces. The socialist countries deem it essential to have provisions within the framework of the collective ceilings that would prevent any state in the future from reestablishing, still less surpassing, the numerical strength of its troops as it stands prior to the reductions. The collective ceilings must include the troops of all the direct participants, without exception. The full and equal participation of all states in the reduction of troops and armaments would thereby be achieved.

An important aspect of the socialist countries' new initiative is their readiness to limit the reduction of the numerical strength of the armed forces to ground forces, while at the same time establishing a maximum limit for the numerical strength of air force personnel. A step forward has also been taken in the question of the scale and structure of the troop reductions by the USSR and the United States.

As a result a real basis has been created for a mutually acceptable agreement.

The reaction was not identical in all Western capitals, but the majority of the participating countries expressed optimism in one form or another with the socialist states' new proposals. It was noted at the same time that these proposals reveal prospects for reaching agreement insofar as they contain steps toward meeting the Western states' position halfway.

However, soon after the 15th round began, it became known from the press that certain states which are participating in the Vienna talks had not in fact abandoned their attempts to drag the talks out for an indefinite period and ultimately to prevent conclusion of an agreement. These actions by the Western countries became obvious when the outlines of a possible accord appeared. Certain Western states intend, as before, to strive for an even bigger reduction of the Soviet ground forces under the pretext of "eliminating the disproportion" which allegedly exists in favor of the Warsaw Pact.

Without any proof being adduced, allegations are being made to the effect that the ground forces of the socialist states are "considerably greater" than those of NATO. They do not take the trouble to indicate the source of this information. In making these categorical statements, they are demanding that the socialist countries themselves try to refute the Western countries' figures.

The question is being posed almost as follows: If the Soviet Union wants an agreement it must undertake an asymmetric reduction of its forces. In other words it is a question of the socialist countries' troops being reduced to a greater degree than the armies of the NATO states. As a result a return is made to the old position which has already been rejected. This is, in essence, a renunciation of the acknowledged fact that a balance of strength between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact has developed and has now existed for many years in central Europe. This is evidenced by data which the sides exchanged at the talks in 1976.

At the Vienna talks the United States uses illicit means and resorts to threats. If the Soviet Union, it declares, does not make more substantial concessions to the West, the talks "will not go on endlessly." And in that case the United States will allegedly be forced to set about deploying neutron weapons in Western Europe.

This mode of conducting talks cannot be assessed as anything but blackmail. It is well known, and experience has shown this, that it is impossible to secure an agreement by the use of threats.

Attempts to drag out the Vienna talks are being linked in one way or another by the Western press, including the U.S. press, with Pentagon plans for deploying missile weapons in NATO countries and for increasing the range of the missiles with which the U.S. troops in Western Europe are already armed. The creation and future deployment of medium-range mobile ballistic missiles is assumed to be a possibility. At the same time the question of creating a variant of the cruise missile for the European theater of operations is being examined.

Thanks to the socialist countries a good basis has been created at the Vienna talks for mutual accord: Their proposals reflect concern for the need to lessen military confrontation to open up the way to improving the European situation, and to insuring security on the European Continent.

Reaching an agreement at Vienna would in the future also make it possible to move on to the discussion of other specific questions of European military detente. To a great extent it will depend on the Western powers' approach to the socialist countries' constructive proposals as to whether or not the protracted talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe will begin moving again.

BOLSHAKOV ON U.S.-SOVIET TIES, NATO EXERCISES, CAMP DAVID

AU2515402Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Vladimir Bolshakov weekly review: "The International Week"]

[Excerpt] The Course of Detente

Soviet-American relations remain one of the most complicated questions in international life.

The enemies of detente in the United States evidently believe that they can change the "climate" on Soviet-American relations to conform to their whims. Not averse to overt attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the USSR and other socialist countries, in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act, these gentlemen, using invented pretexts, have frozen the agreements that have been attained so far between the USSR and the United States. This relates both to commerce and to relations in the scientific-technical and other fields.

The enemies of detente have now launched an attack against the new Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, which it has not been possible to conclude so far. Reports are appearing in the U.S. press on the fact that the Pentagon has complete supermodern arms systems which, once introduced in the U.S. arsenal, would make the achievement of such an agreement impossible. Reports on "mobile missiles," new types of "neutron warheads," planned missiles with so-called "flat trajectories," and so forth appear regularly in the press and with clearly provocative intentions, precisely now that the distance separating the positions of the SALT delegations is no longer so great. They are entirely surmountable, given goodwill and statesman like wisdom. Obviously the solution to this question is not to the liking of those people in the United States who desire not a lasting peace and mutually profitable cooperation but a new version of cold war.

They Are Clashing Arms

The NATO military maneuvers in Western Europe, which extended from Norway to the Aegean, ended this week. Thousands of troops, ships and aircraft took part in the series of maneuvers. Besides showing its armed might, NATO also showed its loyalty to its propaganda principles, dating back to the cold war. And at the same time, the 24th annual meeting of the so-called Atlantic Societies, belonging to the Atlantic Treaty Association was held in Hamburg. It was attended by 270 representatives of NATO countries. The speeches at the meeting, including those by General Haig, supreme allied commander, Europe, and NATO Secretary General Luns, showed that under the guise of its malicious campaign about a Soviet threat, this military alliance has adopted a policy of a new round in the arms race, planned for decades ahead. As Leonid Brezhnev noted in his Baku speech, the NATO leaders need such malicious fabrications about a Soviet danger only to defend NATO's striving to obtain a longer and sharper sword and to return to the period of power politics.

And yet, the leaders of the NATO countries know very well that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies do not intend to attack anywhere. Rather, the fraternal countries are engaged in pursuing a consistent policy for the prevention of the danger of war, both in Europe and in the whole world. This is clearly shown, for instance, by the contents of the proposals published by the socialist countries on 8 June at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Unfortunately, the West has not yet replied to these constructive initiatives. Nations are expecting a reply at the start of the new round of the Vienna talks.

NATO's militarist direction confirms once again that the most obstinate imperialist circles refuse to make sound appraisals of the power relations that have developed in the world, and nourish their unrealized hopes of gaining military superiority over the socialist countries, while at the same time hoping that they will be able to dictate their own will to the socialist countries. The American press politely describes as conservative the circles grouped around the military-industrial complex of the United States and the other NATO countries. It would do no harm if some people in the West would remember the saying of the late President Franklin Roosevelt: A conservative is a person who has two healthy feet, but has not learned to walk. And in politics this is very dangerous, gentlemen.

After the Collusion

A "hideaway summit"--this is what NEWSWEEK magazine has called the 13 day negotiations concluded at Camp David this week between Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin under U.S. President J. Carter's patronage.

Quite an apt description. Regardless of the numerous references to UN Security Council resolutions--primarily to Resolution No 242, which Israel interprets rather arbitrarily--the participants in the "hideaway summit" at Camp David have, in point of fact, placed themselves above the United Nations and ignored the generally recognized mechanism for achieving a Mideast settlement: The Geneva peace conference and the decisions of the conferences of the heads of state and government of the Arab countries in Algiers and Rabat.

The intention of the organizers of the "hideaway talks" was no secret to anyone, despite the secrecy surrounding them: It was to drive a wedge between the Arabs, to pit them against each other, and then to impose on them individually a settlement pleasing to the aggressor and the U.S. monopolies.

The organizers of the Camp David talks, demonstrating a truly imperialist approach to the solution of the Mideast conflict and, acting behind the backs of the people, did not even deem it necessary to enlist the agreement of Jordan, Syria and the Palestinians, who had suffered from the Israeli aggression, when they were drafting their scenarios for the settlement in the documents "Framework for Concluding a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel" and "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" (which PRAVDA has reported on). At Camp David, they completely ignored the PLO--the sole and generally recognized legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They have attempted to make Syria and Jordan, sovereign states and UN members enjoying great international authority, supporting elements. That is why Jordan has indignantly announced that, although it is mentioned in the Camp David documents, it does not consider itself committed to them.

At the Damascus conference of the heads of state of the Arab countries that are members of the "Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation" against the Israeli aggression, held on 20 September and attended by the leaders of Algeria, Syria, Lebanon, the PDRY and the PLO, Syria's President H. al-Asad characterized Camp David as a plot of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces against the Arabs.

Apart from the states participating in the front, the separate deal was also opposed by Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Tunisia, Bahrain, the Yemen Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia.

Despite all the propaganda trumpeting of the Egyptian press, As-Sadat is not getting desirable support in Egypt either; this is testified to with sufficient eloquence by the demonstrative resignation of M. Kamil, participant in the Camp David talks, from the post of minister of foreign affairs.

Immediately after the Camp David meeting, Begin spoke in New York and publicly demonstrated that the Camp David "frameworks" are not legally binding on him. He declared that Israel would maintain its "military presence" on the West Bank even after the 5-year transition stipulated in the "framework" and that Jerusalem would remain Israel's capital for "as long as the Jewish people live." Begin claimed that he would not allow the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and would not cede the Golan Heights to Syria.

One must think that these revelations by the Israeli prime minister do not contain the entire truth about the substance of the separate deal concluded during the "hideaway talks." The so-called "letters" on a number of "unsolved questions" are now becoming known. Several such documents exchanged by Carter, As-Sadat and Begin have been published. In particular, they reveal that on the question of Jerusalem the United States adopted a position that diverges in principle from the UN resolutions, which have repeatedly condemned the Israeli aggression. A number of the letters not yet published are devoted, according to the Western presss, to the Israeli settlements in Gaza and on the West Bank, which Israel has no intention of dismantling. It has become known that the United States has promised to build, without any compensation, two military airfields on Israel's territory and that Israel suggested at Camp David that it would place its ports and bases at U.S. disposal--specifically the port of Haifa, which the U.S. Sixth Fleet could use.

On Friday the U.S. Senate approved the allocation of $785 million to pay for the "free" American military deliveries to Israel, and $750 million for financing similar deliveries to Egypt.

How should this be understood if, judging by the statements of the participants in the talks and in the U.S. press, the issue at Camp David was peace? Wasn't the issue, as M. Vilner, secretary general of the Communist Party of Israel, declared, in fact the creation of a pro-American military bloc, with the participation of Egypt and Israel, to counteract the progressive Arab regimes?

It is no coincidence that these questions are cropping up. Both on the eve of the Camp David talks, and also during the talks themselves, the American press unambiguously reported that the United States is interested in strengthening its military presence in the Middle East. This was partially achieved, albeit in a veiled form, in the Camp David documents. This turn of events would very seriously affect the situation not only in the Middle East, but also throughout the world.

This is well understood by the Arab countries, whose leaders are calling upon their people to be vigilant in the face of the new plot of imperialism and Zionism. The overseas variant of "peace" has met with a resolute rebuff in the Arab countries. The arm-twisting tactics, used by Secretary of State C. Vance in talks in Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which were held immediately after Camp David, have not yielded the results desired by Washington, either. All this shows that a just peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved through separate collusion [sgovor], regardless of the "frameworks" one dresses it up in.

The Arab people and all people of good will are placing primary importance on the USSR's position, which has just been reaffirmed in Baku. It was noted there that the experience of many years irrefutably proves that there is only one way to really solve the Mideast conflict. This includes the complete liberation of all Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967; the full and unambiguous [nedvusmyslennoye] respect for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create their independent state; and the safeguarding of a reliably guaranteed security for all countries of the region, obviously also including Israel. Such a comprehensible settlement is feasible only with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. And the earlier it is achieved, the sooner the Middle East will cease to be a hotbed of tension.

The time has not yet come when, as Karl Marx prophesied, "the union of the workers of all countries will, in the end, root out each and every war." But the world of socialism is doing everything it can for the earliest possible materialization of this great foresight. And this endeavor of the world of socialism is shared by all honest people on earth.

33D UN SESSION BEGINS GENERAL POLITICAL DISCUSSION

LD251850Y Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 25, TASS--The general political discussion has started here at the 33d session of the United Nations General Assembly. It is attended by representatives of 150 countries, among them heads of state and government, and ministers of foreign affairs. Much interest is being shown in the speech to be made on September 26 by the head of the Soviet delegation, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

The discussion is centering on problems connected with improving the political climate in the world, curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament and developing international cooperation. In these fields the Soviet Union invariably comes out with concrete, constructive initiatives. This year it submitted for consideration by the assembly the question of concluding an international convention on strengthening guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states.

GROMYKO CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH VARIOUS FOREIGN MINISTERS

Receives Britain's Owen

LD260318Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0210 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 26 September--Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received David Owen, minister of foreign affairs of Great Britain on Monday.

The ministers discussed questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain and also several international problems of mutual interest, including those relating to the work of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

The situation in southern Africa was dealt with in particular. Andrey Gromyko noted that the USSR constantly supports the struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and the indigenous population of South Africa for their legitimate rights and freedom.

During the exchange of opinions, Andrey Gromyko also particularly stressed the false character of the propaganda campaign that is continuing in the West about the "growing military threat from the USSR" and all kinds of anti-Soviet inventions in the field of human rights. This campaign, he noted, runs counter to the course toward the relaxation of tension and damages the cause of international cooperation.

Meets France's Guiringaud

LD252228Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1836 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 25 September--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has met Louis de Guiringaud, French minister of foreign affairs.

They discussed a number of issues concerning bilateral relations between the [illegible] and France, which have been developing successfully on the basis of existing Soviet-[illegible] basic documents. In accordance with the practice of Soviet-French political consultations, international problems of mutual interest were examined, including certain questions on the agenda of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Sonoda

LD2603262 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0703 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 26 September--Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, met Sunao Sonoda, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, on 25 September.

During the conversation, questions of Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed, as well as a number of international problems, including those relating to the work of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

Andrey Gromyko noted that the Soviet Union unswervingly supports genuine, neighborly relations with Japan and stressed the necessity of creating the relevant favorable atmosphere for these relations and the implementation of the appropriate actions by Japan, whose policy has begun to reflect worrying tendencies. The development of such relations would be in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of security and cooperation of states of the Far East and the Pacific Ocean area, and would serve the cause of general peace.

Discussion With Dutch Minister

LD2517522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Christoph van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands.

Certain questions concerning Soviet-Netherlands relations, and also international problems, in particular concerning the work of the current session of the UN General Assembly, were examined in the conversation which took place.

IMF, IBRD SESSION MARKED BY CAPITALIST, THIRD WORLD CLASH

LD2511562 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: From its very outset, the 33rd joint session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which opened here, was marked by sharp differences between the developing countries and the leading capitalist powers.

The delegates to the session are to examine the whole package of the most complex and intricate problems in connection with the continuing crisis in the field of industrial production, currency and foreign trade.

As is admitted in the IMF report, the session is being held against the background of the Western world's inability to overcome the consequences of the deepest recession in 40 years. According to the IMF report, there has again been a slowdown of the economic development rates, unemployment remains at a "historically high level", and inflation in the industrialised countries is growing. The report notes with alarm the sharpening of trade war between the "partners", which increasingly more often have recourse to protectionism in an attempt to shift the burden of their difficulties upon others.

The sharpening of imperialist contradictions hits most heavily the position of the developing states, whose aggregate budget deficit has reached 22 billion dollars. This was explicitly declared by the Committee of 24, which met yesterday.

The committee members criticised the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as the leading capitalist states setting the fashion in them, for attempts at economic diktat and interference in the internal affairs of the developing states. The policy of the United States is a source of special discontent. According to the newspaper Washington STAR, Washington is accused of inability to stop inflation, to resolve the problems of trade deficit and the dollar depreciation.

The sharp differences between the participants in the session, the reluctance of the big capitalist states to make concessions, are a source of pessimism for observers and experts. The newspaper Washington POST believes that no new economic strategy can be expected from the IMF and IBRD session. The world shall not hope for "magic" decisions, the newspaper writes.

IAEA CONCLUDES SESSION DEVOTED TO NONPROLIFERATION

LD2310l4Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, September 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: The 22nd session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has ended in the Austrian capital. It discussed the further development of international cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy and the problem of enhancing the agency's role in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

This representative forum covered the key problems of the time, those of curbing the arms race, refusal to develop new types of weapons of mass destruction, chiefly neutron weapons, and transition to real disarmament measures.

Speakers at the session stressed the pertinence of the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union, which suggested concluding an international convention on strengthening guarantees of security for nonnuclear states.

It was stressed during an extensive discussion, in which representatives of over 60 IAEA member-countries took part, that IAEA activities are of great importance for broadening the use of atomic energy, especially for the development of atomic power engineering in many countries.

Most of the delegates pointed in their speeches to the importance of the agency's activities in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime. As is known, the agency has now under its control nuclear installations in practically all non-nuclear states.

At the same time, representatives of socialist and a number of other countries expressed serious concern over delay in the establishment of full control over the atomic industry of the Euratom member-states which do not possess nuclear weapons.

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The Soviet delegation, together with delegations of fraternal countries, spoke out resolutely against plans for the development of nuclear weapons [illegible] Union and Israel.

The session approved an IAEA action programme for 1979-1984 as well as a budget for 1979.

SYMPOSIUM ON CONSOLIDATING PEACE OPENS IN AUSTRIA

LD231800Y Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tulbinger--Kogel (lower Austria) September 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: The attention of the international scientific symposium on the role of public in consolidating peace, which opened here, has been focussed on problems of struggle for deepening detente, disarmament, against the arms race and for the prohibition of neutron weapons. The symposium is sponsored by the International Peace Institute in Vienna and the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) in Tampere.

The forum is attended by representatives of 19 countries, including the USSR, as well as the World Peace Council, the World Confederation of Labour, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Women's International Democratic Federation and a number of other international organisations.

Professor Raimo Vayrynen, general secretary of IPRA, stated in his report that in conditions of the accelerating arms race and creation of new modifications of the weapons of mass destruction it is necessary to activize the efforts of public in order to defend and consolidate peace, scientists are called upon to make their weighty contribution to this noble cause.

The present symposium is of importance for further action by the public for a peaceful future on earth, said Professor Gerhard Kade, vice-president of the International Peace Institute, in an interview with a TASS correspondent. Our forum is a first major meeting of peace forces after the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament and the disarmament conference of the non-governmental organisations in Geneva. Now, it is important to expose before the eyes of the world the calumny of the opponents of detente who have resorted to the myth about a "Soviet threat".

In this connection, I should like to refer to the speech made in Baku by the leader of the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev, in which he stressed: "To do everything possible to put an end to the arms race, to consolidate peace and security of the peoples--this, as we see it, is the cardinal task of our foreign policy". These words of Leonid Brezhnev vividly demonstrate the burning desire and the firm resolve of the Soviet Union to achieve a lasting peace desired by all the peoples. We should strive to complement the political detente with the military, which fully accords with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, G. Kade noted in conclusion.

WORLD PHILOSOPHY CONGRESS REINFORCES MARXISM-LENINISM

LD260717Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 78 pp 3, 4 LD

[Academician P. Fedoseyev article: "The Philosophy of Marxism and Scientific Knowledge: On the Results of the 16th World Philosophical Congress"]

[Text] The 16th World Philosophical Congress finished work in Duesseldorf--a Rhine city in the FRG--recently. The total number of participants, representing the philosophers of more than 60 countries, exceeded 1,500. [paragraph continues]

At the congress, philosophers, mathematicians, physicists, astronomers, biologists, psychologists, linguists, economists, in short, representatives of various fields of knowledge, discussed fundamental philosophical problems of science and the life of society.

The acceleration and complication of scientific, technical and social progress in the modern era leads naturally to a sharp increase in the requirement for a world outlook orientation and a scientifically based answer to the fundamental questions of social development and scientific knowledge. It is no accident that the main theme at the 16th World Philosophical Congress was: "Philosophy and the World Outlook Problems of Modern Science."

This general theme was composed, in its turn, of several more specialized themes: "The Idea of the Universe," "Modern Biology and Its Challenge to Philosophy," "Science and Other Forms of Rationality," "The Mastery of Scientific and Technical Progress," and others.

For the first time in its entire history, the International Federation of Philosophical Societies, whose leadership is made up primarily of philosophers who are very far from a Marxist-Leninist ideological orientation, had to acknowledge the importance of the significance of world outlook for the natural and social sciences, that is, to agree with the provision, always defended by Marxists, that science is by no means indifferent to world outlook conclusions.

As early as the second half of the last century, bourgeois philosophers started to counterpose science to world outlook, philosophical analysis to scientific research. That is why the choice of the main theme for the congress should be regarded as a recognition of the groundlessness of indiscriminately counterposing world outlook (including philosophy) to concrete scientific research. Philosophy--scientific philosophy, of course--can and must be opposed to an antiscientific world outlook, but to counterpose science to a scientific and philosophical world outlook has no foundation.

A decisive condition for the transition to a theoretically well-founded scientific world outlook was the transformation of philosophy itself into a science. Just such a philosophy, embodying the most substantial achievements of earlier theoretical thinking and reaching the level of a science, was the dialectical materialism created by K. Marx and F. Engels and subsequently creatively developed by V. I. Lenin and his successors.

A world outlook has a very complex, one might say stratified, structure. The natural and social sciences provide a set of impressions about various aspects of the objective world. Literature and art, morality and law reflect them, one way or another, with various forms of refraction. Philosophy elaborates a general, so to speak, universal concept of the world and its past and future.

Philosophical views exert a great influence on all the constituent parts, all the branches of a world outlook, which is determined above all by the specific nature of philosophical knowledge. It is philosophy that operates laws and categories expressing the most general bases and principles of life, of human knowledge and behavior. Philosophy, in Karl Marx' apt expression, is the "spiritual quintessence of its time," the "living soul of culture" (K. Marx and F. Engels, WORKS, Vol 1, p 105). Any more or less significant philosophical system, albeit in the form of abstract constructions, has always reflected the frame of mind and ideals of a particular section of society, or class, has been the living pulse of the time, and has reflected the conflicts and contradictions of the era.

Intense debates on the question of the place and role of philosophy in the system of world outlook and scientific knowledge are aroused above all by the exacerbation of the struggle between Marxist and bourgeois orientations in the philosophical interpretation of the modern era.

There is an opinion current among some philosophers and students of science [naukovedy] that the mathematization of science, the formalization of knowledge and the proliferation of cybernetic and modeling methods lead to a fall in the significance of world outlook questions and in the role of philosophy in the system of scientific knowledge. It is asserted that inasmuch as philosophy can be useful, it must discard world outlook problems and operate only in the sphere of scientific logic. In accordance with this, the world outlook is seen as the totality of "metaphysical pseudoproblems" without any scientific content.

By no means all the philosophers who adopted the congress' main theme had in mind a scientific analysis of the world outlook problems of modern science. Some of them counted on counterposing modern scientific achievements to Marxist-Leninist methodology, to prove that dialectical materialism is incapable of meeting the "challenge" of the modern natural sciences. In the discussion of various problems, scientists from the Soviet Union and Marxists from other countries convincingly proved that the main provisions of materialist dialectics have not only stood the test of time, not only "coped" with this "challenge" from modern science, but have served as a methodological basis for many scientific ideas. Thus, Academician V.A. Ambartsumyan argued that the teaching of dialectical materialism on the development and general relationship of phenomena served as the initial principle for the formation of theoretical ideas on the evolution of the universe and the interconnection of cosmic systems. He noted that the principle of development, which certain participants in the debate declared to be a cosmological myth, is the theoretical crystalization of a vast mass of empirical data obtained thanks to the application of modern, highly developed observation equipment.

During the discussion of the problems of cosmology, certain bourgeois scientists tried to prove that the data of modern cosmology confirm dogmas on the "act of creation" of the universe. They also asserted that there is no clearly defined border between the scientific and mythological concept of the universe and that philosophy must form a bridge between science and mythology, as well as religion. It is significant that these provisions were criticized not only by scientists from socialist countries, but also in the speeches of several natural scientists from capitalist countries. This indicates that in Western countries the number of scientists who, by force of the very logic of the development of science, are coming to deny antiscientific philosophical concepts and adopting a scientific world outlook is increasing.

The scientific significance of the materialist approach appeared clearly in the debate on problems of consciousness, which took place with the participation of the well-known neurophysiologists and Nobel Prize winner J. Eccles (Switzerland) and D. Smart (Australia). The former set out the results of his specialized research clarifying the functioning mechanisms of various types of nerve cells and their combinations, which result in touch and perception. However, he did not take into account other, higher levels of brain functioning, or the activity of the brain as a whole. Eccles ended his report with the assertion that consciousness as a subjective phenomenon, and its relationship to the outside world cannot in principle be a subject of scientific research; this is an inaccessible sphere for scientific methods. To counter Eccles, Prof D. Smart tried to prove that consciousness, however diverse its structural forms, is fully accessible to natural scientific, including experimental, research. However, here Smart completely disregarded the social characteristics of consciousness, without which it is not distinguished from the totality of sensory data. Thus, it was not so much a question of consciouness as of its elementary forms, such as touch.

The speeches of the Soviet scientists B.F. Lomov, E.A. Asratyan, T.I. Cyzerman and others set out the dialectical materialist concept of consciousness, which connects neurophysiological research with the analysis of the qualitative difference between man's mental activity and that of animals. On the basis of an analysis of the process of labor, the structural elements of consciousness were shown as specifically human phenomena with a social basis. The scientists stressed that ignoring social life, or the social nature of consciousness makes its practically impossible to research into consciousness at a level above that of the sensory reflection of the outside world.

There were also debates on questions of biology and mathematical logic and on the social problems of the scientific and technical revolution, in which the supporters of the dialectical materialist methodology were clearly superior. The participants included Academicians V.M. Glushkov and N.P. Dubinin, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences D.M. Gvishiani and I.T. Frolov, and other scientists.

The Duesseldorf congress again showed that the latest achievements of physics, astronomy, chemistry, biology, cybernetics and other sciences have not only strengthened the positions of the scientific world outlook, but have enriched it with new provisions. At the same time the unwillingness of bourgeois philosophers to discuss the problems of the scientific world outlook in essence and their refusal to discriminate between the scientific world outlook and the religious were revealed clearly at the congress. Very characteristic of this approach was the report of the Zurich philosopher (V. Lyubbe), in which he tried to prove that the world outlook significance of science is falling steadily as science develops progressively. The Copernican revolution, (V. Lyubbe) said, was a tremendous turning point in world outlook, but Darwinism played an incomparably smaller role in the development of world outlook and spiritual culture in general. As for the scientific and technical revolution, according to (V. Lubbye), it breaks completely with world outlook principles, which this professor sees as various kinds of religious convictions being decisively overcome by scientific and technical development.

Nihilism in world outlook was expressed in several speeches by bourgeois philosophers, who attempted to overcome the allegedly extreme opposition between the provisions of science and unscientific statements. Whereas in the past, metaphysical philosophers carried all oppositions to the absolute, their present-day successors, on the contrary, are prepared to smooth over any oppositions, including between truth and errors, good and evil and so forth.

Principles of this kind, which mainly characterize positivist philosophy, were criticized in the speeches of Academicians M.B. Mitin and P.V. Konstantinov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences M.T. Iovchuk, and Marxist philosophers from foreign countries, who justified the need for a scientific world outlook and its organic connection with the achievements of scientific knowledge and with social practice.

It should be noted that nihilism in world outlook is closely connected with the preaching of pluralism in philosophy and politics, that is, the preaching of the multiplicity of "truths" and the equal value of various political currents. The thrust of this preaching is aimed against scientific Marxist-Leninist ideology and politics and against acknowledging the general laws of sociohistorical progress.

Individual participants in the congress put forward hackneyed and threadbare tendentious judgments, worn out by bourgeois propaganda, on Marxism and socialism, democracy and human rights.

However, it may be said with satisfaction that the vast majority of participants in the congress did not support those who would have liked to involve them in the noisy "psychological warfare" campaign against the USSR and other socialist countries, which is fanned by reactionary circles of imperialism.

Various cricks did not succeed in preventing the discussion at the congress of the vital problems of today, above all questions of defending peace and security.

A "science and peace" colloqium took place within the framework of the congress, with the participation of well-known natural scientists and representatives of philosophical and sociological thinking. The participants in the colloqium, despite the differences in their political and ideological convictions, unanimously agreed that peace and friendship between peoples occupy a fundamental place in the hierarchy of human values. A resolution adopted by participants in the colloqium says: "The highest aim of all people, irrespective of their political, religious or ideological convictions, is peace throughout the world."

The problems of peace, as well as problems of environmental conservation, were central to the dialog between Marxists and Christians held within the framework of the congress.

A session of the General Assembly of the International Federation of Philosophical Societies adopted a special resolution on the need for philosophical societies to support the movement for peace and detente.

Soviet scientists, defending the scientific concept of the key problems of modern world development and the leading role of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in the elaboration of an integral world outlook, at the same time advocated businesslike cooperation with progressive scientists of all countries and an all-round dialog with those representatives of non-Marxist currents and concepts who are sincerely concerned for the destinies of man and mankind. Inasmuch as different world outlooks exist, there is no possibility for achieving mutually acceptable agreements on questions concerning all people except through the unprejudiced juxtaposition of different points of view. Conditions undoubtedly exist today that open up paths of a constructive, pithy dialog on the diverse set of problems posed by social development and the scientific and technical revolution. The opportunity for such a dialog has arisen above all because the process of detente has emerged and is becoming the leading tendency of our time.

At the same time the role and responsibility of all scientists in giving intellectual support to the positive changes taking place in the world and in justifying those political, cultural and ethical values that promote the strengthening of peace and security, the expansion of international scientific, technical and cultural cooperation, the avoidance of the threat to the ecology and the resolution of other vital problems of today are increasing.

BERLIN SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES MASS MEDIA, DEVELOPING STATES

LD251828Y Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, September 25, TASS--A symposium devoted to the task of the mass media at the present stage of struggle for the economic independence, social and cultural progress of developing countries, opened here today. It is timed to coincide with the 15th anniversary of the opening of a school of solidarity under the GDR Union of Journalists.

The symposium is attended by journalists from 11 countries, including representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and of several international organisations.

WFTU STATEMENT SCORES CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

LD231730Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, September 23, TASS--The progressive forces of the whole world have seen that the talks in Camp David have led to even greater concessions on the part of the Egyptian regime and to a still more rigid position on the part of Israel, says the statement issued here by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

It is becoming more and more obvious that the United States, Israel and Egypt have reached an agreement to completely ignore the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to create its own independent state and the right of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to be recognized as the only legitimate spokesman for the Palestinian people.

The Egyptian regime, the statement says, allying with imperialism, has completely reneged on its obligations before its country and the Arab peoples, has agreed on separate deals with Israel. All this causes justified condemnation on the part of Arab peoples and of all progressive forces of the world.

The World Federation of Trade Unions resolutely denounces this collusion aimed at suppressing the struggle of the Palestinian people and perpetuating the Zionist occupation of the Arab lands.

The World Federation of Trade Unions considers that a solution to the Middle East problem may be achieved only on condition of the participation in the settlement of all the parties concerned, including, among others, the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The World Federation of Trade Unions calls on the trade unions of the whole world to show vigilance in the face of the imperialist collusion, to express their protest and to demonstrate their effective solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine fighting for the recognition of its inalienable right to a homeland.

UNITED STATES

KISSINGER SAYS 'UNNECESSARY CRITICISM' CAUSED TENSION

LD251658Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 25, TASS--Appearing in the NBC "Meet the Press" television programme, the former secretary of state of the United States, Henry Kissinger, said in part that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union had lately been aggravated without need and that U.S. attacks on the state system in the USSR were one of the causes of this. This unnecessary criticism, he said, had in the long run brought about not the practical results sought by the United States, but only an aggravation of tension between the two countries.

U.S. PRESSURING NATO ALLIES TO INCREASE MILITARY SPENDING

LD222156Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1352 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington--In pursuing a policy of further stepping up the arms race, the United States is exercising pressure on its NATO allies in Western Europe to force them to increase military spending within the system of that aggressive bloc.

Speaking to the House Armed Services Committee on Thursday, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown called on the legislators to support the administration's initiative to expand military cooperation with the West European NATO countries. Once again he justified the need for strengthening this dangerous military alliance in Western Europe, with the mythical "Soviet threat."

At the NATO Council session, which took place in May of this year in Washington, the United States managed to obtain an agreement among the bloc's countries to increase the military budgets of these states by 3 percent annually. However, it is difficult to satisfy the Pentagon's appetite. Now American militarists are trying to transfer an even greater part of the NATO expenditure burden onto the shoulders of their European "colleagues."

A clear example of this is the fact that the United States has recently been increasing its pressure on West European countries in an attempt to force them to speed up purchase of U.S. AWAC's aircraft at a total cost of $1 billion. The United States is paying special attention to the FRG, demanding that the FRG assume the greater part of the expense. In his speech to the House committee, Harold Brown practically tried to threaten the FRG by stating that its refusal to meet the U.S. demands might lead to a worsening of relations among the members of the North Atlantic bloc.

FEDERAL RESERVE RAISES PRIME RATE TO STRENGTHEN DOLLAR

LD251022Y Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 25, TASS--The Federal Reserve System has increased up to eight per cent the rate of discount for the U.S. banks incorporated into its system. Such a high rate of discount has been registered only for the second time ever in the United States. The Federal Reserve System points out in its announcement that this measure is necessary for strengthening the position of the dollar.

The dollar rate in the foreign currency markets has again sharply declined in recent days after it became clear that almost all the Arab countries have rejected the separate deals on the Middle East concluded between the USA, Israel and Egypt at Camp David.

The Arab countries of the Middle East are known to be the main source of oil for the United States. Apart from it, these countries have accumulated billions of U.S. dollars. The aggravation of the Middle East situation as a result of the separate deal at Camp David is fraught with serious consequences for the dollar in the money markets, local financial experts say.

SOVIET-U.S. SYMPOSIUM ON ENVIRONMENT ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD221519Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Legal questions of environmental protection were discussed at a Soviet-American symposium which ended yesterday in Moscow.

This was the fourth meeting between the USSR and U.S. jurists, who are studying this problem within the framework of the Soviet-American agreement concluded in 1972. The agreement envisages cooperation on 11 major problems. These include the prevention of pollution of the atmosphere and reservoirs, the improvement of the urban environment, the forecasting of earthquakes, nature protection and the organization of reservations and the study of the biological and genetic consequences of environmental pollution.

HELMS ADMITS PRESIDENT KNEW OF CASTRO ASSASSINATION PLOT

LD231656Y Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 23, TASS--Former CIA Director Richard Helms admitted to a House of Representatives special committee that both the U.S. President and the defence secretary at that time were fully aware of the criminal plans worked out by the Central Intelligence Agency to assassinate the leader of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro. They all knew about it, Helms said. This was a government operation in order to eliminate the Cuban leader.

Former CIA boss said that in working out the assassination plot the Central Intelligence Agency also engaged the services of the underworld.

Asked by committee members whether any moral justification can be found to assassinate the leader of a foreign state, Helms answered: "None".

CHINA

MITIN CHIDES PEKING'S CONCESSION ON TAIWAN ISSUE

OW2518S4Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Mitin commentary: "One Concession After Another"]

[Excerpts] Peking's leaders have unabashedly bragged of liberating Taiwan, traditionally Chinese territory, but they have not specified how they would actually carry out this important task. A host of facts proves that Peking is increasingly inclined to accept the two-Chinas concept, a brainchild of U.S. imperialism. On this, our station observer Mitin writes:

China and the Chinese people have paid a dear price for Washington's superficial sincerity. The Chinese leaders had to make a concession for every gesture the U.S. imperialists made to improve relations with Peking. Since the visits to China by two U.S. Presidents and high-ranking officials, the ruling clique in Peking has become so generous as to agree to make a concession on such an important question as the Taiwan issue. Many facts suffice to prove this point. For instance, after the visit by former U.S. President Nixon and former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger, Peking's leaders accepted the U. S. proposal to set up liaison offices in Peking and Washington.

In a conversation with a group of U.S. journalists and editors, Teng Hsiao-ping unequivocally said: "If the time for the United States to change its policy on Taiwan has not come, China can wait." Naturally, the Chinese leaders' long patience has pleased the U.S. imperialists. They are convinced that such a remark by the Chinese leadership is like the hue and cry about liberating Taiwan, which is merely aimed at (?deceiving the public).

Peking recently took another step toward accepting the existence of two Chinas, further delighting U.S. imperialism. A PRC delegation attended a science conference in Japan that was also attended by a delegation from the Republic of China--the Taiwan regime. U.S. public opinion did not conceal its satisfaction at the presence of both the PRC and Taiwan regimes at the same conference. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said that this was a sign of Peking's gradually changing stand on Taiwan.

By currying favor with the imperialists, Peking's leaders have not only betrayed China's national interests but also violated China's national sovereignty. The U.S. imperialists have long regarded Taiwan as their "ever floating aircraft carrier" only a little more than 100 kilometers off the Chinese coast. Taiwan is an important link in the U.S. military bases' encirclement of all of eastern China's coast, and these U.S. bases constitute a serious threat to China's security.

GLEBOV RAPS PEKING'S MIDDLE EAST STAND

OW2412O4Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Whose Side is Peking On?"]

[Summary] The Chinese leaders call themselves protectors of Arab interests and pretend to blame Israel and its imperial patron. However, facts show that this is only the superficial aspect of their attitude toward Middle East affairs. The essence of their stand tells a totally different story.

"Take, for instance, the case of Peking's attitude toward Tel Aviv's incessant actions against Israel's Arab neighbors and the Palestinians. These actions have not been seriously condemned by Peking. Moreover, in June 1978, Peking established direct contact with Israel's official representative. Peking has openly shown the anti-Arab essence of its own Middle East stand. It has agreed to As-Sadat's unilateral collusion with Israel. The leaders of China ignore their own words on Arab unity. They welcome Cairo's betrayal which splits the Arab world."

Peking's silence on the Camp David talks most clearly shows its compromised stand and its support for As-Sadat's betrayal. The Chinese leaders have pledged sympathy with the Arabs, but all signs show their unchanging indifference to the destiny of Arab countries. While receiving a U.S. congressional delegation in January 1978, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua talked about the Middle East situation. He said: "The basic question is how to support the struggle of the Arabs and the Palestinians against the Soviet Union in the Middle East." Thus, the Chinese foreign minister shamelessly exposed the real aim of Peking's policy.

"Peking's ideal is to make the Arab front switch its opposition to the socialist countries, help Israel--which has continuously occupied Arab territories--out of danger and at the same time protect its patron on the other side of the ocean. There are also reasons for Peking's warmly praising the Egyptian president's actions against the Soviet Union. China openly welcomed As-Sadat's unilateral ending of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship and cooperation treaty. Not long before his death, Mao Tse-tung praised As-Sadat as a brave hero when he received an envoy from Cairo in Peking. While heavily praising the Egyptian president's actions against the Soviet Union, Peking's leaders have also attempted to incite other Arab leaders to oppose the Soviet Union."

In talking with the U.S. congressmen mentioned above, Huang Hua made every effort to frighten the United States. He slanderously said: "The Soviet Union wants to control the Middle East and the oil there." He scared these Americans by saying: "Were the Soviet Union to control Middle East oil, it could conquer Europe without resorting to war."

All these facts expose the highly reactionary essence of the Peking leaders' policy, one which is dangerous to the interests of all progressive forces and peace and security in that region.

TIMOSHIN VIEWS POLITICAL PURGE OF PRC ARMED FORCES

LD251930Y Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 25, TASS--TASS political observer Valentin Timoshin writes:

A wide purge of the political and command personnel of the armed forces is continuing in China under the banner of the so-called movement for checking, streamlining and rectifying. Following the army political bodies, the "movement" has swept the naval force of China. Commenting on the campaign, the newspaper JEN MIN JIH PAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] declares that its aim is to "purge" the navy from the lurking supporters of Lin Piao and the gang of four who, allegedly, inflicted great damage to the cadres of the navy. But in fact, along with the survivor supporters of the 'gang of four', the target of repressions are also many commanders and political workers, whose views and sentiments are described by JEN MIN JIH PAO as "incompatible with the ideas of Mao Tse-tung."

The "streamlining" of the Navy, as Chinese newspapers report, is done under direct supervision of member of the Politbureau of the Chinese Communist Party CC, the First Political Commissar of the Navy Su Chen-hua, who "personally checked" more than 40 naval military units. More than 700 so-called "working groups", including 6,000 specially trained "activists", have been sent to the headquarters, ships and coastal units. One of the most important objectives of the campaign, judging by press reports, is the education of the personnel of the Chinese Navy in the spirit of hatred to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The present stage in the purge of the Chinese Army is noteworthy as its main target are now commanders and political workers of the low and medium echelons who were promoted during the years of the "Cultural Revolution" and after it--before the removal of the "four" in 1976. In order to imagine the great scale of the current purge it is sufficient to recall that over the said period, as is reported by foreign observers, the officers' corps, up to the regimental level, was renewed by at least a half, and a considerable part of political bodies--by two thirds with those who were promoted during the "Cultural Revolution."

The campaign for the "streamlining" of the Army is being carried out with great difficulty, according to the Chinese press itself, and meets with the resistance of "some people, who do not understand the importance of the movement." JEN MIN JIH PAO complains about the "organizational and ideological confusion" arising in the course of checking, streamlining and rectifying.

It is quite understandable why the newspaper does not dot the "i's": The campaign for establishing an even better order in the Army is, as a matter of fact, nothing else but a reflection of the fierce struggle continuing in Peking for a new redistribution of the levers of influence on the country's armed forces. Mao's successors have learnt well the main theoretical proposition of the late "Helmsman" about the rifle which "originates power." It is not by mere chance that the new "rules of political work in the army" taken by the Military Council of the Communist Party of China CC, specially stress the necessity of preventing the usurpation of the party leadership of the Army by bourgeois careerists and schemers.

It was a comparatively short time ago that the Maoist press branded as a careerist and schemer former defence minister and Mao Tse-tung's successor Lin Piao, who was removed from the political arena in 1971. Today, while calling for exposing the "counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao," the initiators of a new "streamlining" of the armed forces are throwing a new serious challenge to their rivals in the struggle for the control of the armed forces of China.

BULGARIA PRESENTS KIRILENKO WITH ORDER OF DIMITROV AWARD

LD251549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Sofia, 20 September, TASS--By a decree of the Bulgarian State Council A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been awarded Bulgaria's highest order--the Order of Georgi Dimitrov--for his aid in developing the combat alliance and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU and the fraternal friendship between Bulgaria and the USSR and their peoples and for his contribution to building a socialist and communist society in the USSR.

PRAVDA CITES GIEREK REMARKS TO POLITICAL EDUCATION WORKERS

LD220833Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Fomin: "The Academic Year Has Begun"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 September--The new academic year has begun in the PZPR party education network. The number of students of all levels exceeds 2.3 million.

Past experience has considerably added to the number of topics for study. Special attention is being paid to the study of PZPR documents and its multifaceted activity connected with implementing the decisions of the seventh congress and the Second All-Polish Party Conference. Important tasks are the popularization of the socialist community countries' successes in the peace struggle and the explanation of the significance of People's Poland's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states.

At a meeting with a group of teachers and lecturers working in the political education network E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, noted that party education and the systematic improvement of communists' knowledge are constantly at the focus of attention of party organs. The ideological training of party members is an important sphere of ideological education work in the PZPR.

E. Gierek said that it is important to interpret creatively such major events as the 60th anniversary of Poland's acquisition of independence and the 35th anniversary of Polish Army. The first jubilee provides an opportunity for an analysis of the class policy of the Polish bourgeois ruling circles between the wars. The other significant date, E. Gierek stressed, reminds us of the glorious history of the formation of the People's Army and the great significance of Poland's alliance with the USSR in the birth and comprehensive development of socialist society.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN ARMED FORCES EXHIBIT--Today at the Central Museum of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union in Moscow an exhibition opened devoted to the Armed Forces Day of the Hungarian People's Republic. Present at the opening of the exhibition were Major General Halasz, the military and air force attache of the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR; veterans of the Great Patriotic War, participants in the liberation of Hungary from the Hitlerite occupiers; servicemen from the Moscow garrison; and representatives from the capital's public. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD]

NATO'S LUNS RENEWS ARGUMENTS TO PRODUCE NEUTRON BOMB

LD251842Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

["The Neutron Leit Motifs of Mr. Luns"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 25, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

Some overzealous NATO figures once again are pushing ahead with plans to produce in the U.S. and deploy in Western Europe the neutron weapon--that particularly savage means of mass annihilation of human beings. The role of a neutron maniac has been assumed by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns. In an interview for the West German radio station Deutschlandfunk he called on the U.S. President to stop postponing the final decision on the manufacture of the neutron weapon. In Luns's opinions this is a matter not of a few years, but rather a few months.

Urging to ignore the powerful wave of protests on the European Continent and throughout the world against the manufacture of the neutron weapon in the U.S. and its deployment in Western Europe, Luns maintained that there is no need to repeat the debates on the deployment of the neutron weapon and argued that the allies of the U.S. have no right of veto in the matter. This is why, Luns concludes, the American President can at any time not merely order the manufacture of the neutron weapon, but announce his intention to deploy it in Europe.

Aware of the sentiments of broad public opinion which strongly rejects the plans imposed on it of waging war by means of instant leukemia, Luns would like to remove the parliaments and governments of NATO countries from the decision-making process in this vital question, placing the destiny of these countries in the hands of Pentagon generals.

Meanwhile it is already widely known that in case of the outbreak of a nuclear war the densely populated West European territory will never be able to fence itself off from the nuclear weapon. The movement against the neutron bomb assumed a worldwide character precisely because the problem involves the vital interests of all the peoples without exception.

So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is known that it stands for a complete ban on the neutron weapon as a cruel means of mass annihilation directed at the annihilation of everything living, not because it would be unable to fittingly reply to this challenge. The Soviet Union is on principle against opening up a new direction in the arms race.

To prevent this the USSR, together with other socialist countries, submitted a draft of an appropriate convention for the deliberations of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. At the same time the Soviet Union stated that it has no intention to start the manufacture of the neutron bomb unless this is done by the U.S. or some other state.

When such hawks as Luns once again raise their voices in support of the neutron weapon, it is high time to recall that this is an attempt to befuddle public opinion by new dangerous tricks. Common sense, not madness, must come to the fore.

SWEDISH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY CONGRESS OPENS

LD231522Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, September 23, TASS--The 27th Congress of the Social-Democratic Labour Party of Sweden opened in Stockholm.

The congress of the country's major political party is convened for the first time after the party joined the opposition as a result of the parliamentary elections of 1976. 350 congress delegates are to discuss the party's policy with regard to the economic, social and political life of the country, as well as international questions. They will also elect the ruling organs of the party.

SCHMIDT DISCUSSES EASTERN TIES, SALT IN BUNDESTAG SPEECH

LD221932Y Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, September 22, TASS--Speaking in Bundestag, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt declared for continuation of the policy aimed at establishment and development of good relations between the FRG and the socialist European countries. In this connection the chancellor noted that Europe is not limited by the set of states, now members of the European Economic Community. "Europe," he said, "became what it is now on the basis of the common history to which Pushkin and Tolstoy belong just as Shakespeare and Petrarca. We--the Russians, Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, Frenchmen, Italians, Germans--attained what we have now, not singlehanded. We enriched each other...."

Touching upon the current Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments, Helmut Schmidt qualified these negotiations as "an important element of the process of relaxation of tension" and expressed the hope for their successful conclusion.

The chancellor emphasized "the vital interest" of the FRG and the EEC member countries in a just solution of the Middle East problem. The prerequisite for a comprehensive peace settlement of the Middle East problem, he said in this connection, is restoration of unity of the Arab world, and also solution in accordance with the U.N. resolutions of questions relating to the Western bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza sector. Helmut Schmidt emphasized that any settlement of the Middle East conflict is impossible without the participation of Syria.

EEC MINISTERS MEET ON AGRICULTURAL, FISHING PROBLEMS

LD251822Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, September 25, TASS--A session of the EEC Ministerial Council on the level of ministers of agriculture opened here today. It will study a number of common agricultural problems of the Nine and also questions related to fishing.

The Common Market ministers of agriculture will again have to discuss problems of regulating fishing inside the inner zone of the community'sterritorial waters. This problem has already been studied in the past but was not solved because of numerous contradictions, first of all because of the position taken by Britain which stubbornly refuses to allow fishing vessels from other EEC countries to catch in its waters.

BRIEFS

VIENNA FAIR--Vienna, September 24, TASS--The traditional international Vienna fair with the participation of nearly 4,000 firms and foreign trade organizations of 42 countries, has closed here. The Soviet pavilion, where more than 3,000 exhibits were on view, enjoyed great popularity. The Soviet pavilion was visited by Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and other officials. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD]

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS FAILURE OF VANCE'S MIDEAST MISSION

Soltan Commentary

LD252154Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Report by Yuriy Soltan, U.S. correspondent, passages within brackets are additions from rebroadcast of item on Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT on 25 September]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyprus Vance returned to Washington today from his tour of the Near East. He had been sent there to obtain Arab support for the decisions taken at Camp David during the talks between U.S. President James Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Begin, and Egyptian President as-Sadat. The secretary of state's mission ended in failure. Even Saudi Arabia criticized the agreement signed in Camp David. King Husayn of Jordan also refused to take part in negotiations about a Near East settlement within the framework of the agreements worked out at Camp David. Syria, Libya, South Yemen, Algeria and the PLO sharply criticized the U.S.-Egyptian position.

Disillusion, great alarm, anger--this was the Arab reaction to Camp David, writes the Washington POST correspondent who accompanied Cyrus Vance on his tour.

[But even despite this angry negative response to Camp David in the Arab world, the United States is still trying to push through the separate deal between Israel and Egypt. Washington is putting increasing pressure on Cairo, demanding that it sign the separate treaty with Israel without delay. While deploring the hardening of the Israeli stand after the Camp David summit, the United States at the same time is taking steps to boost the military potential of Tel Aviv. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is shortly leaving for Tel Aviv to discuss a 10-year program of American military aid to Israel. This program will cost the American taxpayers more than [figure indistinct] billion dollars. Concern about the consequences of the Camp David deal is being expressed by a growing number of newspapers and politicians in the United States.] Anti-American feeling in this region has intensified, the papers note. [Last sentence was not included in Moscow English version] More and more people here are beginning to understand that the plot hatched between Egypt and Israel under U.S. auspices is leading to a dangerous exacerbation of the situation in the Near East. As Joseph Sisco, former U.S. deputy secretary of state, justly writes in the Washington POST, it is impossible to achieve a stable and comprehensive peace in this area until all interested states including the Soviet Union, are brought in to reach a solution to the crisis.

Kuznetsov Commentary

LD260227Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Pavel Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] The meeting in Damascus, Syria, of the Arab countries belonging to what is known as the Stanchness and Steadfastness Front has ended with a large group of Arab nations having broken relations with Egypt. The reason is Egypt's sellout of their interests to Israel and the United States at Camp David. So the meeting in Damascus shows that Egypt is not a spokesman for all the Arabs; it doesn't speak on behalf of the Arab world but only on its own behalf. Therefore, whatever documents it signed at Camp David are not binding on the rest of the Middle East Arab nations.

And this helps explain the 5-day trip to the Middle East of United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. His mission was manyfold. One reason he went to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria was to patch up their relations with Egypt and to make them agree, at least in principle, with some of the provisions of the Camp David documents. Most of all, however, the United States wants these Arab nations not to challenge the separate deal openly, to mute their criticism of the deal to allow the separate deal policy to continue. To all appearances, Mr Vance's mission was a failure.

Now, where does the USSR stand on the Mideast issue? The Soviet attitude was expressed last Friday by General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev in Baku. The Soviet leader has once again spoken against separate deals and has expressed full support for the Arab countries who seek a just and comprehensive settlement. Some gentlemen in the West are now saying that the USSR is against peace in the Middle East. If the Soviet Union did want it, they claim, it could support the American initiative. In other words, this country is accused of not backing up the documents that were agreed upon behind closed doors--the documents that leave dozens of important issues unsolved; the documents that are unanimously rejected by the Arab countries themselves.

Those who castigate the USSR for not supporting Washington's separate deal policy clearly suggest, although for sensitive political reasons they don't say that, that the Soviet Union forgets about the fate of the Palestinian Arabs. They suggest that the USSR abandon such issues as the complete Israeli withdrawal, Israeli settlements, the Golan Heights, the status of Jerusalem and others. In other words, this country is called upon to stop supporting the Arab nations and close its eyes on the vital Mideast issues that were so conveniently sidestepped at Camp David.

The USSR will not follow this line, and that was the message of Leonid Brezhnev's statement in Baku.

DAMASCUS 'FRONT' SUMMIT BREAKS RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

Economic Boycott Launched

LD251544Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The member countries of the Front of Resistance and Confrontation have decided to break off diplomatic relations with Egypt. This decision was made public at the conference that ended in Damascus. Taking part were the heads of state of Syria, Algeria, Libya, Democratic Yemen and also the leaders of the PLO. Our correspondent has sent us this report from Damascus:

Participants in the conference discussed ways of eliminating the consequences of the conspiracy against the Arab nation in Camp David and decided to launch an economic boycott against Egypt. They also declared that they would press for moving the Arab League's headquarters from Cairo. Participants in the conference instructed President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria to visit other Arab countries to clarify the front's decisions, enlist as much political and material support for the decisions as possible and also explore the possibilities of convening an Arab summit conference without the Egyptian regime taking part. Hafiz al-Asad was also instructed to get into contact with the Soviet Union between the USSR and the front countries. It was also decided to call on the UN committee responsible for implementing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to hold a special meeting to discuss the Camp David accords that are damaging the cause of the Palestinian Arabs.

Observers note that the decisions of the Damascus summit conference came at a time when the United States secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, made an attempt to persuade some Arab states, in part Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria, to support the results of the Camp David meeting. But, according to the press, his talks in Amman, Riyad and Damascus ended in failure. In those capitals, Cyrus Vance was told that peace in the Middle East can be reached only through a comprehensive settlement, the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

Documents Published

LD2518202 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, September 25, TASS--The documents of the high-level conference of the member-countries of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation--"The Political Statement" and "The Declaration of Principles, Aims and Institutions of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation"--were published here.

The policy of President as-Sadat and the results of the Camp David meeting, says the statement, are a continuation of the American-Israeli conspiracy against the Arab countries and Palestinians, which led to an escalation of tension in the Middle East and threaten world peace and international security. The agreements reached at Camp David are a part of a broader process of forcing the domination of U.S. imperialism and Zionism onto the Arab world and Africa, using the Egyptian regime as an instrument for inflicting a blow against nation-liberation movements. They are tantamount to As-Sadat's recognition of Zionist plans of capturing Arab lands and preserving Israeli colonies on the occupied territories under the control of the Israeli occupational forces, as well as the annexation of Jerusalem and turning the city into Israel's capital. President as-Sadat, who had signed agreements at Camp David, stresses the statement, has no right to represent the Arab people of Palestine and the Arab world as a whole. Thus, the agreements reached with Israel are not binding on the Arab nations and are considered to be null and illegal, and violating the UN resolutions and Charter, as well as international law.

In their political statement, the participants in the Damascus conference refused to recognize the validity of the agreements reached at Camp David, expressed their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, which remains to be the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The Damascus conference called on all the Arab states to oppose with all their determination the results of the Camp David meeting.

The declaration proclaims the setting up of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction against Arab nations, with the front's membership open to any Arab country. As it is clear from the document, the Steadfastness Front will become a qualitatively new form of unity among the Arab countries which find themselves in the front line of struggle against imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East.

The front pledges to direct all its efforts to guarantee Arab unity, eliminate all the obstacles for reaching this unity and regard the problem of the Palestine Arab people to be the basic problem of the Arab world. None of the front member-states has any right to go back on these pledges or take any steps detrimental to the Palestinian cause, to the national and historical rights of the Arab people of Palestine, says the declaration.

The document declares the formation of the front's leadership, which is to be made up of the front's member-states' leaders, the political and information committees, as well as the united military command.

CAMP DAVID FREES ISRAEL FOR ACTION AGAINST LEBANON, SYRIA

LD2514O5Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[I. Timofeyev article: "Blind Alleys at Camp David"]

[Text] It has become common for President as-Sadat to applaud himself since his "peace initiative" met with the angry condemnation of the majority of Arab states. Today's applause in the Cairo press is devoted to the results of the talks which have just finished in Camp David which prepared the ground for concluding a separate deal. Once again, as 10 months ago when President as-Sadat set off for Jerusalem, the Egyptian capital is full of the triumphal ringing of propagandist bells intended to create an impression of the success which allegedly crowned the transatlantic meeting.

What triumph is referred to? What results did the Egyptian president achieve during the 13 days of secret debates in Camp David?

Let us look at the facts and see what the partners in the separate bargaining brought to the United States and what they took away from the American President's summer residence, smiling as the reporters' cameras flashed.

While preparing for Camp David, Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat made no secret of the positions they intended to defend at the trilateral talks. Speaking at the end of August at a meeting in Al-Manufiyah Province, President as-Sadat stated that at the Camp David talks "there will be no place for a partial settlement and separate deals with Israel."

So the Egyptian side declared the impossibility of concluding a separate deal and "came out decisively" against Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. It also spoke of the need to resolve the Palestinian problem as a necessary condition for settlement.

The Israelis, it ensued from an interview with Begin, insisted on their "right" to colonize the occupied Arab lands and were by no means opposed to a "gradual" approach in the conclusion of a separate deal.

Israel's present position on the Palestinian problem was set out as early as last December in the "Begin plan," which spoke of granting the Palestinian Arabs illusory "autonomy" while maintaining an Israeli military presence. As for Egypt, its attitude to this problem, as is known, was not known for its stability and underwent metamorphoses during which the very mention of the PLO completely disappeared from As-Sadat's "resolute demands...."

To sum up. It follows from what has been said that on the eve of Camp David the sides occupied utterly irreconcilable positions.

"We are talking different languages," President as-Sadat admitted, commenting on the situation.

The question naturally arises: How did Egypt and Israel manage to find a "common language" and reconcile such dissimilar positions?

The answer lies in the two documents signed by the participants in the Camp David talks on 17 September. It follows from the first document--"A Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel"--that a separate peace must be signed in 3 months on conditions put forth by Tel Aviv. [paragraph continues]

The Israeli hawks acknowledged only limited Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai (on which, in fact, they insisted formerly) and managed to obtain "security zones" (in the Egyptian Sinai, where an Israeli "presence" will be maintained) and "arms limitation zones" for the Egyptian Army on Egyptian territory. The question of the elimination of Israeli settlements in Sinai, as might have been expected, remains open: It will be examined by...the Israeli Knesset.

As for the second document--"A Framework for Peace in the Middle East"--this testifies to As-Sadat's open renunciation of all-Arab demands. The document contains vague promises--after a 5-year "transition" period, during which virtual Israeli occupation will be retained, the Palestinians living in occupied territories are to be granted a scant "autonomy." As-Sadat's agreement to this plan is in flagrant contradiction to the demands of the Arab Palestinian people for the creation of their own state. The document does not say a word about the PLO, which was acknowledged at the all-Arab summit conference as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Facts are stubborn things, and however, much people repeat assertions in Cairo today about the "triumphant success" of Egyptian diplomacy, the complete capitulation of As-Sadat, who was forced to renounce practically all his "conditions," is doubted by nobody. As-Sadat's naive calculation that President Carter would challenge the mighty Zionist lobby and exert pressure on Israel burst like a soap bubble. The Egyptian president ended up like the man who, as the proverb has it, went to fetch some wool and came back shorn.

Arab circles stress that the Camp David documents turn everything upside down. According to these documents, the United States intends to take on the responsibility for guaranteeing the security of the aggressor's borders. But who will guarantee the security of the aggressor's victims? The concluding documents were obviously composed at the dictation of the occupying party and it was he who set the conditions, while it only remained for As-Sadat to accept them. The Camp David deal, according to its initiators' designs, is to replace the Geneva peace conference, whis is the generally acknowledged machinery for achieving a Near East settlement.

At the same time, in striving to finally clear the way for its planned version of the Middle East settlement," Washington is not giving up attempts to draw other Arab countries into the orbit of separate bargaining. This could lay the foundations for the knocking together of a reactionary bloc which would be a reliable champion of American imperialism in that region. This is the aim of the trip to Saudi Arabia and Jordan by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, announced immediately after the Camp David talks. Today it is hard to judge how this mission will end.

One thing is absolutely obvious. The fact that the Camp David talks, which give the Tel Aviv expansionists "safe conduct," have further complicated the already tense situation in that hot spot. Evidence is shown by the explosive situation on the southern border of Lebanon and in the Golan Heights, where Israeli troops and combat hardware are being concentrated. And while Cairo, trying to hide its embarrassment, is applauding its own shame, the aggressor is again rolling up his sleeves, this time completely confident that there is no threat behind his back--from the western border.

ROUNDUP OF U.S. PRESS COMMENT OPPOSING CAMP DAVID RESULTS

LD2513502Y Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 25, TASS--Sober-minded Americans are condemning the anti-Arab deal between Israel and Egypt prepared with the active participation of the United States at Camp David.

Noted American diplomat, former U.S. Undersecretary of State George Ball stresses that the Camp David agreement does not meet the interests of a comprehensive Middle East settlement. Peace in the Middle East is impossible without the settlement of the Palestinian problem, he writes in the HARPER'S magazine.

Touching upon Begin's attempts to impose with U.S. aid a so-called "selfgovernment" for the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza sector, George Ball notes that they are directed at consolidating the occupation of these territories by the Israeli troops and are tantamount to the policy of annexation.

American news analyst Joseph Kraft writes in the newspaper Washington POST about the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian President and notes that As-Sadat has not received Israel's consent for withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and creation of a Palestinian state.

A key to the Middle East peace, the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL notes editorially, is not through signing some "abstract agreements" but through a genuine settlement of such specific problems as the destiny of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Palestinian refugees.

Former U.S. representative to the United Nations Organization, Charles Yost describes in the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR the Camp David accord as a cosmetic operation which can only cause a negative reaction. The Israeli prime minister, he writes, has not given any commitments as regards a full and free exercise of the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination.

Commenting on the attempts by U.S. emissaries to draw other Arab countries in the Camp David collusion, an observer of the NBC Television Company stresses that they are doomed to failure. Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria, he notes, have unambiguously rejected the Camp David deal.

Attention is drawn here to the timeliness of the warning by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, that all attempts at disregarding the interests of some or other legitimate participants in the Middle East settlement, at imposing one's own terms on them, cannot produce anything by an illusory settlement. A genuine settlement of the Middle East problem is out of the question without due regard for the national interests of the Arab people of Palestine and full liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by Israel, writes the newspaper DAILY WORLD.

ISRAEL CONTINUING TO ANNEX OCCUPIED ARAB LANDS

LD251820Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 25, TASS--New militarized settlements are created in the Arab territories occupied by Israel. Two of them, Talmay Yusuf and Prayl, the UPI agency reports are being built now not far from the town of Yamit in Sinai Peninsula. After the tripartite meeting at Camp David, work for the completion of construction was accelerated. A decision on their settlement has already been taken.

These facts are far from being the sole evidence of Israel's striving to perpetuate its presence in the captured Arab lands. As seen from the publication in the NEWSWEEK magazine, it was precisely at the time when the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks were being held that Israel was intensively increasing the number of Jewish population in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. With this aim, a total of 500 houses were built there from late March to mid-July, into which at least 1,500 Israelis have moved.

The essence of the reports in the U.S. press is clear: Israel, encouraged by As-Sadat's capitulatory policy is speeding up the development and settlement of the captured Arab lands striving to annex ultimately the occupied territories.

RACHKOV ASSAILS WESTERN EXPLOITATION OF ARAB PETRODOLLARS

First Talk

LD232300Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[First talk by Boris Rachkov in a series entitled "Who is Served by Arab Petrodollars?"]

[Text] It is true, dear listeners, that the separate deal which the Egyptian president has signed at Camp David is, no matter how we look at it, an action that indicates great weakness, inability and capitulation. The matter is not merely confined to the Egyptian regime itself, which represents the biggest and most advanced Arab country, but is also reflected in the general situation in the Arab world, which has vast human and material resources and great capabilities for self-defense. However, this Arab power, as is justly stated by our listeners in their letters, does not always serve Arab interests. What is more, it is frequently used against the Arabs themselves. In this context, I want to refer in my talks to one very important and very significant aspect of the Middle East situation.

It is often said that the foundation of any policy rests on economics. Since the Arab oil-producing countries became masters of their oil--that is since 1974--$260 billion had flowed into their coffers by the end of 1977. This is truly a financial mountain, no matter how you look at it--a mountain like the biggest pyramid in Egypt. Were it to be divided among the Arabs, each one of them would get about $20,000. This income from Arab oil, derived over a 4-year period, could buy all that is invested and manufactured in a year in two countries like Britain and Holland put together. Interestingly, these are two countries whose oil monopolies exploited the Arab world for many years.

How do the Arab countries use their huge petrodollar revenues? There are a number of oil-rich Arab countries which use the lion's share of their petrodollars in their peoples' interest. They seek to consolidate their national economies and strengthen the economic and defensive capability of the Arab world as a whole. They also assist their sister Arab countries and other countries struggling against imperialism under circumstances of poverty and starvation. As is known, among these Arab oil countries are Algeria, Iraq and Libya. These countries, in particular, were the ones who proposed, in the early 1970's, that a decisive battle be fought against oil neocolonialism. This battle has brought noticeable fruits. In the last 4 years Algeria, Iraq and Libya have received about $80 billion--less than 1/3 of all Arab petrodollars.

A great share of the oil revenues flows to other Arab oil countries, but these, regrettably, are closely tied to the Western imperialist economic order. Within this order, the neocolonialists have laid down and actively use several methods to recover their petrodollars from the Arab world. The most effective method up to now has been to attract Arab petrodollars to Western banks and to the coffers of imperialist countries. Private banks in London, New York, Paris and Tokyo attract Arab petrodollars by granting high interest rates to Arab depositors. Calculations of the U.S. Morgan Guaranty Bank indicate that the amount of Arab petrodollars held in Western banks and coffers had reached about $130 billion by the beginning of 1978. This is [illegible] giving Western financiers the total of Egypt's national income for the last 10 years, or the total annual national income of India and Pakistan together.

Western industrial companies are not lagging behind Western bankers, especially those who manifacture and sell arms. Those companies attract petrodollars by imposing on certain Arab countries huge quantities of expensive ammunition and military equipment--from soldiers' shoes to jet fighters keeping in mind that the disposal of military equipment by Western countries is frequently scored in the Western press as the cleaning of depots of old types of military hardware.

A deal approved by Washington has recently become known. According to the terms of this deal, U.S. aircraft manufacturers Northrop, McDonnell-Douglas and Lockheed sold the most modern version of a particular aircraft to Israel, while old types of this aircraft were sold to the Arabs. Then, it was clearly stipulated that Arabs are not to use the planes for resisting Israeli aggression in the Middle East. Thus in the last 5 years imperialist arms manufacturers have exported weapons to some Arab countries exceeding $20 billon in value. This is in addition to the weapons to be exported later according to other contracts.

Do the arms merchants have peace of mind? Of course not. It is possible to take petrodollars from the Arabs, but it is not possible to deprive them of the right to use their weapons to defend their rights, especially given the circumstances of continued aggression and Israeli expansion in the Middle East. Add to this the fact that history is full of examples which show how the weapons which were sold by exploiters were later turned against those who sold them. Let us take recent example. For many years the ruling quarters in the U.S. have been arming and renewing the arms of Somoza, a dictator of their making in Nicaragua, Latin America. Now we see that the rebellious people of Nicaragua, who have captured a significant quantity of U.S. arms, have been shaking the dictator's throne for several weeks.

Such events make the imperialist West even more careful and cautious regarding the sale of arms to Arabs. The West uses the sale of arms as a means of enticing the Arabs to follow its imperialist policy. This method together with another--the creation of big Arab bourgeoisie with Western assistance, a bourgeoisie which has become an organic part of the general system of imperialism--serves and facilitates the consolidation and spread of Western neocolonialism in the Arab world.

To what extent has neocolonialism succeeded in directly planting private economic activity in the Arab world, what are the results of this operation? This will be the topic of our second talk which we will present to you at this same time tomorrow.

Second Talk

LD242035Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Second talk by Boris Rachkov in a series entitled "Who Is Served by the Arab Petrodollars?"]

[Excerpts] In our first talk, we said that the Western banks and industrial companies try by all possible means to seize the lion's share of Arab oil revenues. But the Western petrodollar hunters are helpless regarding the oil revenues of such countries as Algeria, Iraq and Libya because these countries employ their oil revenues for the good of their own peoples and that of the other fraternal Arab peoples, thus strengthening the Arab world position vis-a-vis Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues.

As to the oil revenues of some reactionary Arab regimes, the neo-imperialists have found some means to get to them, and thus managed to seize, in the past 4 years, over $150 billion--that is, about 2/3 of the new Arab oil revenue. To insure the continuation of this situation, the neoimperialists try to establish for themselves a pivot in the shape of Arab bourgeoisie.

Big Western capital, for example, exerts considerable efforts to establish [words indistinct] from among the Arabs and to turn them into secure strongholds for big private capital which closely cooperates with its Western mentors for the good of imperialism.

But what does this all lead to? When the Western press writes about Arab businessmen, it does so describing everything in a beautiful and tempting manner, as though it is talking about something from the 1,001 Nights. For example, we often see in Western magazines, the picture of an Arab businessmen, tall, active and always laughing, called Adnan Khashuqji. He is either depicted traveling in a private Boeing-727 over the Atlantic and holding a meeting with the directors of his company or in his house sitting at the head of a dining table surrounded by the guests whose services he needs. Or he is depicted sitting in the front seat of his car. He is always in such a hurry that sometimes, he signs cheques in the millions in the back of his luxurious car. Even when he is in his private swimming pool, he is pursued by work. Even here, his aide rushes to him with files of work. The American magazine FORTUNE hastens to acquaint its many readers with all the details of this man's life. He has two yachts and eight houses, and servants who wait on their master and his very important guests in London, Rome, Paris, Cannes, New York, Beirut, and Riyadh and Jidda. The European clothes fit him extremely well. But quite frequently, he dresses in Arab attire as a gesture toward his homeland, Saudi Arabia, of which he is a citizen. This interesting personality is Adnan Khashuqji.

The bourgeois press glorify him because in the 1970s he managed to amass over $600 million in wealth, which is much more than what was made, for example, by the well-known Italian car company, Fiat, in the same period of time. But Fiat has 140,000 workers, and, as the bourgeois propaganda media says, he does everything by himself.

Here is another businessman of whom nobody has heard in the Arab world for 7 or 8 years. He is Akram 'Ijjah. According to the bourgeois propaganda media, he is a hero because he amassed, roughly about the same time as Khashuqji, a wealth estimated at $500 million.

There is yet another man similar to them. He is from the Red Sea coast. He is Rashid Fir'awn. There are many others like him too, among the nouveau Arab big businessmen. On such men, the neo-imperialists hope to rely.

It is not by accident that these Arab capitalists have secured millions of dollars from the Western capitalists in commissions--that is, as a reward for helping the Western businessmen win Arab petrodollars.

Such nouveaux riches do not hesitate openly to betray Arab interests in favor of Israel. [passage indistinct]

The magazine FORTUNE says the funny thing is that the propaganda media says that the oil revenue is at the disposal of the people where an employee receives $22 salary per month, and where even the most senior government employee does not receive more than $150 per month.

Many Arab statesmen are worried about the fate of the Arab petrodollars. The squandering of money in the interest of neo-imperialism and Zionism is strongly criticized by the leaders of Algeria, Iraq and Libya and other Arab countries. The squandering of Arab petrodollars is also criticized by some Egyptian representatives whose leadership has concluded the capitulationist, treacherous Camp David deal. A member of the Egyptian's People's Assembly had stated: I believe a day will come when the Arabs will realize they should not invest their capital in the West. In fact, this state of affairs not only robs the Arabs of their financial strength but also binds their hands and makes the representatives of Arab economy tools in the hands of imperialist policy in the Middle East.

GREEK ANXIETY REGARDING PRC BALKANS POLICY JUSTIFIED

LD221824Y Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[(Petre) Ilyin commentary]

[Excerpts] The visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Athens again attracts the attention of peace-loving public opinion because of China's Balkans policy.

It would appear to be no basis for concern since the official aim of this visit was said to be the signing of a Greek-Chinese agreement on cultural cooperation. Now development of cultural relations between peoples is a commendable cause which contributes to the better understanding of peoples and to growth of trust between countries. From this we could have said that the visit of the Chinese minister to Athens pursued the noble aims of promoting peace and peaceful cooperation between peoples, had it not been for a number of (?ifs). One of these (?ifs) springs from the general [words indistinct] political line of the present-day Chinese leadership, which is openly against international detente and which seeks to torpedo any international acts aimed at halting the arms race.

Generally we can say that Peking's foreign policy activity constitutes a serious destabilization factor in the international realm. Innumerable events, including the recent visit to the Balkans by the Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng, show that the main goal of the Chinese policy, particularly in Europe, is to try and drive wedges among the relations of socialist, capitalist and developing countries, to create a kind of broad anti-Soviet alliance, and to exert an anti-Soviet influence on European countries. In pursuit of this policy Peking joins forces with the most reactionary imperialist circles of the United States and NATO. Greek public opinion knows only too well the laudatory statements of the Chinese leaders regarding the policy of NATO in the areas of the Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean, a policy which has brought so much misery especially to the peoples of Greece and Cyprus. [passage indistinct]

In view of all this the anxiety expressed by peace-loving Greek public opinion regarding the increased activity of the Peking leadership in the Balkans, is totally justified.

HUA INTEREST IN GREEK SHIPYARDS LINKED TO MILITARY AIMS

LD251402Y Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has completed his visit to Greece and left for New York to take part in the session of the UN General Assembly. On Saturday Huang Hua and his Greek counterpart signed a cultural agreement for 5 years. As is known, on the eve of his visit the Greek press reported that its purpose was exclusively the signing of this agreement; however, as REUTER notes, while in Greece the Chinese minister showed considerable interest in military matters.

According to the agency's reports, following the ceremony of the signing of the agreement Huang Hua went to the Piraeus shipyards, where he followed with interest the shipbuilding of (?missile warships) for the Greek Navy. In the opinion of foreign correspondents in Athens, this particular interest shown by the Chinese minister during his cultural visit to Greece should be interpreted in the light of Peking's aim to develop broad military cooperation with the West with a view to purchasing modern weapons.

TURKISH COMMERCE MINISTER ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD252210Y Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, September 25, TASS--In an interview for the YANKI weekly the minister of trade of Turkey Teoman Koprululer stressed the importance of further developing Turkey's trade relations with the socialist countries. The Turkish Republic, he said, has been conducting recently a policy of search for and expanding new markets, particularly in socialist countries, in the Middle East and in Africa. In the framework of this policy Turkey's trade is developing with its neighbour the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The minister noted that Soviet-Turkish negotiations held last June during Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's visit to the USSR, envisage a 2.5-fold increase of trade between the two countries. An important role in boosting Turkish-Soviet economic relations, he said, will be played by the first Turkish industrial exhibition, opening in Moscow in November. It will be an opportunity for widely showing the produce of Turkey's national industry.

TURKISH MINISTER OF STATE ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD221305Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Lufti Dogan, minister of state of the Republic of Turkey, was in the Soviet Union from 6 through 18 September. He was heading a group of prominent religious figures visiting the USSR at the invitation of the chairman of the Central Asian and Kazakhstan Muslims' Spiritual Directorate [upravleniye].

During their 2-week stay in the USSR, the Turkish guests visited Taskhent, Samarkand, Bukhara and also Baku, and familiarized themselves with the activity of the spiritual directorates and the Muslim life.

In Tashkent the minister of state was received by M.T. Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

Lufti Dogan was received by V.A. Kuroyedov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs.

Sharing his impressions of his stay in the USSR, Lufti Dogan declared that the visit by Turkey's religious figures made it possible for them to broaden their knowledge about Soviet reality and to see for themselves the tremendous craving of the Soviet people for peace and friendship with other peoples. "The visit to the Soviet Union and the meetings with Muslims will undoubtedly serve mutual understanding and strengthen friendly relations among the peoples of our countries," he told journalists before returning home.

CYPRIOT LEADER CALLS FOR GREEK, TURKISH COOPERATION

LD242102Y Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, September 24, TASS--A Mihailidis, chairman of the Cyprus parliament, has called for friendship and cooperation between the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus.

He said that both Turkish and Greek Cypriots equally suffer from the present situation in Cyprus when foreign occupation troops are staying in the country and the island remains partitioned. It is in the interests of all the Cypriot people to have their country united. Let us forget what divided us in the past, he said, and look at our pressing affairs which demand that we should live in unity.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SWAPO TO TAKE NO PART IN PROPOSED NAMIBIA ELECTIONS

LD252200Y Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, September 25, TASS--Pretoria decided to unilaterally resume preparations for the so-called "elections" in occupied Namibia, obviously leaning on guarantees, received from the West, that international economic sanctions will not be applied against the RSA. This is said in a statement published here by the mission of the South-West Africa People's Organization. Thus, the RSA demonstrated its intention to ignore any agreements envisaging a peaceful acquisition of independence by Namibia.

SWAPO strongly states that it will take no part in the planned electoral farce and will obstruct in every way possible attempts to impose a puppet regime.

SIERRA LEONEAN OFFICIAL PRAISES 'RELIABLE FRIEND' USSR

LD252136Y Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Freetown, September 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Suchkov reports:

The Soviet Union has rendered and continued to render an all-round disinterested assistance to the African peoples fighting for their national liberation, for full elimination of racism and neocolonialism, said Kamara-Taylor, general secretary of the People's Congress Party, the ruling party of Sierra Leone, in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

By its foreign policy, the Soviet state, which is marching in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and social progress, contributes in a substantial degree to the activisation of the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world, consolidation of political and economic independence of the developing countries. Such a principled policy, he said, inspires certainty that in times of trial we shall always have a reliable friend by our side.

Kamara-Taylor, who has recently returned from a tour of the Soviet Union, stressed that the successes scored by the Soviet people in the socio-ecoromic and cultural fields constitute an inspiring example for the African nations in their struggle to overcome the grim heritage of colonialism. Seeing your country, he pointed out, convinced me that the people of the Soviet Union are free, enjoy equal rights and do not worry about the future as in no other country in the world. They take full advantage of the right to work and rest, free of charge education and health care guaranteed by the constitution. The general secretary of the People's Congress Party pointed out that his delegation was especially impressed by the unity of the Soviet people around the CPSU, the labour enthusiasm of the working people. Our stay in the Soviet Union also pursuaded us that the Soviet people sincerely wish to live in peace and friendship with all peoples and develop their relations with other nations in the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation, Kamara-Taylor said in conclusion.

AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER NUR MOHAMMAD TARAKI INTERVIEWED

LD2513366Y Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 25, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki has characterised the speech, made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in Baku as a "timely and effective blow on imperialism and on slander against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

What Leonid Brezhnev said of Afghanistan is very important for the cause of peace in the region. His pronouncements help lay bare the imperialists' designs against us, said Nur Mohammad Taraki in an interview to a TASS correspondent.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Baku is efficient support to the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan and freedom of all countries. Leonid Brezhnev said that imperialism does not recognize the right of the peoples of freedom; therefore, we were glad to hear once again of the USSR's support. He asked the correspondent to convey to the Soviet people as a whole, the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev personally gratitude for the support of the freedom-loving Afghan people.

We noted on many occasions, said Nur Mohammad Taraki, that the revolution of seventh Sawra was accomplished by the Afghan people themselves. Neither our friends, nor our enemies knew of preparations for it and the time of its accomplishment. When revolution won, that was a cause of joy for our friends and spite of our enemies.

Leonid Brezhnev spoke on traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and the desire to develop this friendship. We fully support this and are confident that ours will be relations not only of friendship but also of fraternity. The Afghan-Soviet friendship and fraternal relations will undoubtedly go on developing and gaining in strength.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are certainly different countries. There are differences between the CPSU, the party of great Lenin, and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, a Marxist-Leninist party. The party of the Soviet communists advanced far in the construction of socialism; they have different objectives. We have just stepped on the road of building socialism, eliminating class oppression and lawlessness. But our aims are common.

Nur Mohammad Taraki pointed out that Soviet leaders' pronouncements in support of the Afghan revolution are of great significance since a hostile propaganda is conducted in Western countries against it and all speeches by Afghan leaders are being wrongly interpreted there.

NUR MOHAMMAD TARAKI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD2313066Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 23, TASS--The April revolution was carried our by the people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan without the participation of any outside force, said Nur Mohammad Taraki, the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at a press conference here. Contrary to the designs of our adversaries, Nur Mohammad Taraki said, the Democratic Republic is getting stronger every day. In a short period, we have carried out important measures aimed at improving life of the working people. A government decree liberated from the oppression of money-lenders and feudal landlords 11 million landless and semilandless peasants. Now the latter are working for the good of society.

In a period of less than five months, the country opened 300 schools for thousands of pupils. The number of schools will double. We shall clear all the obstacles from the path of development and cultural prosperity of the peoples of our country.

The country already publishes newspapers in the Uzbek, Turkmen and Baluch languages. People of different nationalities listen to radio broadcasts in their mother tongues. We are making major efforts to provide literacy to all the peoples in their native languages.

Referring to the problems of the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki said that Afghanistan would consistently pursue a policy of neutrality and non-alignment.

PRC PROPAGANDA BALLOON FOUND IN BANGLADESH

LD201228Y Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Dacca, September 20, TASS--A 15-metre plastics balloon, carrying pictures of Mao Tse-tung and his quotation booklets and propaganda cards, was spotted and handed to the police by peasants in the hamlet Jamalpur in north Bangladesh.

This has not been the first time that propaganda air balloons have been sent from Chinese territory to Bangladesh and other South Asian countries, THE BANGLADESH TIMES reports.

These days, Bangladesh newspapers anxiously write about Peking's intensifying subversive activity against Southeast Asian countries and the subcontinent. The press calls for an end to the violation of the sovereignty of neighbouring countries by Peking.

PRC PROVOCATIONS ON INDIAN BORDER REPORTED

LD252130Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1421 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Delhi--Facts about the latest provocation by China against India have become known to the Indian public. The paper INDIAN EXPRESS has reported that in September a helicopter with Chinese Air Force markings intruded into Indian airspace in Himalayan region and circled Mount Nanda Devi for more than 2 hours.

The INDIAN EXPRESS points out that the intrusion by the Chinese military helicopter into India's airspace is one of the links in an endless chain of espionage and subversive activities by China on the sovereign territory of the Indian state.

In the past 4 months, in nine states and associated territories of India, a large number of balloons with portable transmitters, printed propaganda material and portraits of Mao Tse-tung have been discovered. These "presents" were intended for Chinese agents in India.

The press points out that China is constantly sending its agents into India and trying to fan separatism in regions along the Chinese frontier. With this aim, bases have been set up on Chinese territory where Chinese "specialists" train the rebels. The tasks of the diversionary agents include the assassination of officials and the provocation of disorders.

Such actions by China have aroused the justified indignation of the Indian people. The public demands that Peking, which is conducting a widespread subversive campaign against neighboring India, cease its hostile schemes.

ALL-INDIA PEACE, SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION MEETS

LD241734Y Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, September 24, TASS--A conference of the Delhi branch of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization was held in India's capital under the slogans "Freedom to South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe!" "India and Africa Jointly Against Imperialism, Racialism, Neo-colonialism for Peace, Security and Development!"

Addressing the activists of the organization and representatives of the working people and public of the capital, President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra declared the necessity of giving a resolute rebuff to the forces of imperialism and reaction which strive to perpetuate their domination in various parts of the world. "Having suffered a defeat on a number of fronts, he said, imperialism is having recourse now to a new strategy." The speaker resolutely condemned the reactionary foreign policy line of the Chinese leadership, which is as a matter of fact teaming up with imperialism and reaction in their racialist policies and in the striving to undermine the national liberation movements, the struggle of peoples for independence and self-determination.

Pursuing a policy of non-alliance, R. Chandra went on to say, India must not give up the principles making the foundation of its foreign policy line and consisting in undeviating support for the anti-imperialist struggle of peoples for independence, against racialism and neo-colonialism.

The conference adopted a resolution noting that the latest plan of the racialist regime of the South African Republic for the holding of so-called elections is directed at ensuring its selfish interests. This plan is a component part of the same imperialist conspiracy in South Africa based on the "divide and rule" principle, which was implemented in Zimbabwe, by incorporating puppets into the "government" and barring from power genuine representatives of the Zimbabwe people. The delegates to the conference declared their recognition of SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people and expressed their full support for it.

The resolution describes as crying betrayal of the interests of the Arab people, and especially of the Arab people of Palestine, the agreement reached at Camp David.

Another resolution by the conference expresses full support for the stand of Vietnam declaring that all disputable issues with Kampuchea and China must be settled on the basis of peace negotiations. It is deplorable, says the reolution, that at a time when the Vietnamese people is healing the wounds inflicted to it as a result of a long and brutal war imposed on its by the American aggressors, the Chinese leadership is pursuing a policy hostile to Vietnam and violating its sovereignty.

COMMUNIQUE ON PHAM VAN DONG'S VISIT TO INDONESIA ISSUED

LD231212Y Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, September 23, TASS--President Suharto of Indonesia and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam welcomed, during their talks here, the growing striving of the peoples for mutual understanding and cooperation in South-East Asia. They came to the conclusion that all problems in the area should be solved peacefully without any interference from outside. This is said in a joint statement circulated here today upon the conclusion of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's visit to Indonesia. Suharto and Pham Van Dong, the document says, came out for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom, independence, neutrality and stability in South-East Asia. They said that the main problem before the states of South-East Asia is to boost economic development for raising the living standards of their peoples.

The president of Indonesia and the prime minister of the Government of the SRV stressed that it is in the interests of both nations to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between them. This will make for stronger peace and stability in South-East Asia, as conditions necessary for the national development of the states in the area.

Suharto and Pham Van Dong expressed determination to respect each other's independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity, to renounce interference in each other's internal affairs and to settle all problems through peaceful negotiations in the spirit of equality, mutual understanding and respect. They reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of the non-aligned movement which will play an increasingly important political part, specifically in the efforts to establish a new international economic order.

The two sides pointed out that Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's visit to Indonesia was a success and made a great contribution to strengthening friendly ties and cooperation between the two states.

Suharto and Pham Van Dong expressed satisfaction with the present relations between Indonesia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They decided to continue exploring opportunities for signing agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

PROBLEMS IN SINO-INDONESIAN RELATIONS DISCUSSED

BK221400Y Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 19 Sep 78 BK

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev commentary: "A Complicated Problem"]

[Summary] "The Paris newspaper LE MONDE recently carried an article by its correspondent in Jakarta on the problem of Sino-Indonesian relations. Quoting remarks by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja at a press conference on 11 September, the LE MONDE correspondent listed three major problems among the numerous obstacles that stand in the way of the normalization of relations between Indonesia and China. These are: 1. The presence of more than 1 million stateless Chinese in Indonesia; 2. Peking's double-faced policy of pledging to strengthen relations through official channels while receiving anti-government leaders in China; and 3. Concern over the tone of Radio Peking broadcasts beamed to Overseas Chinese and the intensified activities of the Peking committee in charge of Overseas Chinese.

"This simple list is enough to let us know how complicated Sino-Indonesian relations are thus far. Peking should be held fully responsible for the mistakes which led to this situation. The freezing of diplomatic ties between the PRC and the Republic of Indonesia in 1970 came in the wake of Peking's trampling on all norms and principles of relations between two sovereign states, including the ten principles of the Bandung conference which, according to Chinese leaders themselves, should be respected."

It seems that Peking's leaders are suffering from nostalgia and are yearning for the revival of the time when they enjoyed a great opportunity to influence Indonesian policy.

Observers in ASEAN have said that Peking uses talks with other countries to serve its own interests. In this connection, they cited an article by the secretary general of India's ruling Janata Party stating that negotiations with Peking will not lead to the normalization of Sino-Indian relations because Peking has no intention of justly resolving the border issue. Peking is only interested in undermining the friendly and reliable friendship between India and the Soviet Union.

No less important is China's interference in the domestic affairs of Malaysia. Activities by Maoist terrorist groups in Malaysia have continued even after the exchanges of ambassadors.

"As is known, China's interference in Indonesia's domestic affairs was carried out in various forms. Peking's advocacy of armed struggle during the close contacts between Indonesia and Peking in the 1960's has led to misfortunes unprecedented in Indonesian history. Thousands of innocent Indonesians fell victim to the tragic events, Peking's involvement in which has become public knowledge. The degress of the Indonesian tragedy is comparable only to the tragedy of the Chinese people themselves, who not long thereafter were ruined by Maoist destruction and persecution during the so-called Cultural Revolution.

"Therefore, it is only natural that Indonesia should want to obtain Peking's firm assurances of noninterference in its domestic affairs. It has become clear from the LE MONDE article that the Thai prime minister, Kriangsak Chamanan, raised this question on behalf the other ASEAN nations when he visited China in March last year."

The lack of unity among Peking's leaders is also reflected in the way it conducts its foreign policy. In this connection, observers noted the Maoist support of the antigovernment activities in Sri Lanka in 1971 and China's aid in liquidating the consequences of these activities.

"Indonesia's visionary leaders believe that this complicated question regarding the normalization of relations between China and Indonesia cannot be resolved without the resolute removal of all the obstacles which have been piling up as a consequence of Peking's big-power interference in Indonesia's domestic affairs."

JAPANESE MILITARY TIES WITH PRC DISPLAY 'SHORTSIGHTEDNESS'

LD221343Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[A. Tikhonov article: "Incomprehensible Shortsightedness"]

[Text] When the Japanese-Chinese "Peace and Friendship Treaty" was signed on 12 August, Tokyo gave assurances that it "pursues the goals of peace and cooperation." The treaty has not yet been ratified, but it has already laid the foundations for contacts on military lines between the PRC and Japan. This, it seems, is how it "serves the cause of peace."

A representative delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff, was received in Japan from 8 through 13 September on Peking's insistence. The members of the Chinese military delegation were given the opportunity to visit certain sites of the "Self-Defense Forces," as well as several enterprises specializing in military production.

It is no secret that Japan, as one of the world's most developed countries and a neighbor of the USSR and China, occupies a special place in the Maoists' great-power plans. Peking has more than once advocated the acceleration of the rate of Japan's militarization, the building up of its military and economic potential and its implementation of a tougher line in relation to the Soviet Union, which is in essence an attempt to draw Japan into the ambit of a global anti-Soviet policy. Last May in a talk with UPI representatives, Teng Hsiao-ping made a provocative statement typical of the Maoist leadership that the USSR Armed Forces in the Far East "are a real danger not only to China but also to Japan....," virtually calling on its eastern neighbor to participate in joint actions against the mythical "Soviet threat." Teng Hsiao-ping reiterated this idea the other day in a talk with Japanese journalists. The Chinese leader stated quite unambiguously that "if Japan redoubles its efforts in the defense sphere, China and Japan will be able to act hand in hand." In this respect, the Chinese are chiefly attracted by the possibility of obtaining sophisticated arms, combat hardware and the technology for producing them for the speedy modernization of the Chinese Army. And it seems that certain circles in Japan have no objection to giving Peking everything it needs for this.

Statements on "strengthening stability and peace in Asia" are hard to reconcile with the openly militarist aspirations of the Peking rulers and their expatiations on the inevitability of a new world war. The Japanese side, it seems, sees a way out of the situation by calling Chang Tasai-chien's visit unofficial. Whether military ties are being established officially or unofficially is not the important point. Objectively, they are promoting the growth of Peking's military ambitions. Are those who are today calling for military aid to be given to China aware of where this could lead?

The world has already witnessed more than once how China has used its armed forces to resolve international disputes. Yesterday--India and the Paracel Islands, today--the border conflict with Vietnam. Whose turn is it tomorrow?

This year, only 4 months before the conclusion of the "Peace and Friendship Treaty" with Japan, Peking sent more than 100 armed vessels to the region of the Senkaku Islands, displaying readiness to resolve territorial questions from a position of strength. And it was only with a view to the speedy signing of the treaty that a decision to "hush up" the incident followed. The Chinese "fishermen," amred to the teeth, left the waters off Senkaku, but who can be sure that tomorrow, instead of junks. gunboats constructed on Japanese licences will not appear in that region?

U.S. MILITARY DEMANDS NEW AIRBASES IN JAPAN

LD251020Y Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 25, TASS--The U.S. military command in Japan officially demanded that the Japanese Government grant it new air force bases for widening training flights of F-4 Phantom fighter planes and A-6 attack aircraft based on the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway. The aircraft carrier is assigned to the biggest base of the U.S. Seventh Fleet at the Japanese Yokosuka port. According to ASAHI, the air force planes of the Midway make annually nearly 25,000 flights to the U.S. Air force Atsugi base flying over densely populated areas of the country. U.S. aircraft repeatedly crashed causing casualties among the local population.

JAPANESE STUDENTS OPPOSED TO EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

LD251256Y Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 25, TASS--The Japanese young people at one with all progressive forces of the country resolutely come out against the ruling circles' policy aimed at revival of militarism. A committee of student organisations to fight against elaboration of "extraordinary legislation for eventuality of war" has been held at a meeting of activists of the All-Japan Federation of Student Selfgovernment Bodies, (Zengakuren) held here.

"The students, one and all, will rise for struggle against the 'extraordinary legislation' which opens up a road to war!"--this is the name of an appeal adopted by students. It stresses the determination to fight against the course of the Liberal Democratic Party's government aimed at undermining the peaceful provisions of the acting Japanese Constitution.

Youth leaders, who addressed the meeting, stressed the importance of unity of all democratic forces in the movement against militarisation of the country. The students have taken a decision to hold a number of anti-war measures throughout the whole country, jointly with the Communist and Socialist parties, the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan. Seminars, anti-war meetings will be held in all Zengakuren organisations. Students and pupils of Japanese educational establishments are fully determined to give a concerted, worthy rebuff to dangerous plans of reaction.

MONGOLIAN LEADER LEAVES FOR HOME AFTER USSR VACATION

LD232018Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, left for home today. He was vacationing in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

SUSLOV RECEIVES CUBA'S CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ

LD221422Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, today received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. In a friendly atmosphere they discussed issues of mutual interest.

TASS BLASTS WASHINGTON'S SUPPORT FOR SOMOZA

LD2422241Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1437 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, 24 September, TASS--TASS correspondents report:

San Jose, American warships--An aircraft carrier and a missile cruiser--are plying off the Nicaraguan coast. The United States has sent them here, according to a Pentagon's spokesman's cynical admission, to put military and political pressure on those taking part in the popular uprising against Somoza's bloody dictatorship. Throwing off the mask of an avid "human rights champion," with which Washington tried to interfere in other states' internal affairs, the United States openly sided with Somoza's reactionary regime. By killing thousands of innocent people and exercising real genocide against the Nicaraguan population, this henchman of American monopolies is trying to drown in blood the popular uprising. By using outside military support and attracting American and other foreign mercenaries, Somoza is trying to keep the Nicaraguan people from demonstrating their true will.

All this is happening with Washington's open support. American military specialists have not only trained the cutthroats from the National Guard on how to deal with patriots, but, according to press reports, they are taking a direct part in punitive operations.

A resolution on Nicaragua, adopted on U.S. instructions at the Consultative Conference of Foreign Ministers of the OAS member-countries in Washington, testifies to U.S. support for Somoza. This document not only excludes pressure on Somoza to stop the bloodshed in Nicaragua; it does not contain even a hint of condemnation of the brutality by the killers in the National Guard, armed with U.S. weapons. The number of patriots who have been shot and tortured by them, according to preliminary data, exceeds 10,000.

Political observers see the adoption of this resolution as connivance with the Nicaraguan tyrant, who has received a sort of mandate for further monstrous reprisals against the population.

As reported from Managua, Somoza has published in the local press the text of a letter allegedly sent by a number of American legislators to U.S. President J. Carter. It claims, among other things, that the Nicaraguan uprising is being led by "revolutionaries, trained in Havana and Moscow". Observers are of the opinion that this letter is a crude fraud, obviously provocative and aimed at preparing the ground for a possible American armed incursion under the usual pretext of "the struggle against communism".

At the same time the dictator's troops continue their shootings, searches and arrests among the population.

SHCHERBITSKIY ANTHOLOGY ON USSR PEOPLES FRIENDSHIP REVIEWED

LD221009Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 78 PP 2, 3 LD

[Editorial article: "Under the Banner of Leninist Friendship"]

[Text] The peoples of the land of the soviets, guided by the Communist Party and united in powerful revolutionary enthusiasm, have traveled a glorious path from the victory of October to the building of the society of developed socialism. The greatness of this heroic path has been comprehensively revealed in many party documents and in the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Carrying out its leading role in mature socialist society, the party elaborates policy conforming to the essential demands of that society, boldly solves the problems advanced by life and outlines the new tasks of communist building on the basis of generalizing the practical experience and creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory. The mighty creative force of CPSU policy and its directing activities in all spheres of the country's life are clearly expressed in an anthology of selected speeches and articles by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee (Note: V. V. Shcherbitskiy, "Selected Speeches and Articles," Political Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, 624 pp).

The materials in the book, dealing with the period from the mid-sixties up to the present day, illuminate the purposeful work of the republic's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums. The anthology concentrates on topical questions of party building, the theoretical, organizational and ideological-educational activity of the party and also the generalization of the experience of work by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee in leading economic and cultural building and the communist education of working people.

The crux of the materials in the anthology is a description of national relations at the stage of developed socialism. The Marxist-Leninist analysis of the development of those relations under the conditions of communist building made in the decisions of party congresses and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev serves as a precise reference point for the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and all republic party organizations in the struggle to further strengthen the friendship among the Soviet peoples and also their international fraternity.

1. The enormous creative forces of the socialist system are manifesting themselves increasingly clearly and fully with our country's progress toward communism. The internationalization of social life is intensifying, the fraternity among people of labor, who are united by a commonality of class interests and goals regardless of their national allegiance, is strengthening, intensive rapprochement among the peoples is underway and cooperation among them is becoming closer.

The 25th CPSU Congress and its historical documents gave new impetus to the salutary process of the further development of fraternal friendship among the peoples. At the present stage of communist building this friendship operates as an increasingly dynamic sociopolitical force and as a paramount factor for improving national relations and strengthening that historically new community of people, the Soviet people. In describing the growing influence of friendship among peoples on the development of our society the author of the anthology reveals its political, economic and theoretical ideological bases.

What the CPSU has done to consolidate international fraternity among the builders of communism is more precisely and clearly visible today from the heights of mature socialism. The creation and strengthening of a unified multinational state is the outstanding result of the party's collective wisdom, its nationalities policy and the revolutionary creativity of the working class and the peoples of the country.

"As one of the initiators of the formation of the USSR, the Soviet Ukraine acquired every opportunity within that indissoluble union to prosper fully and comprehensively," the author of the book notes. "The mighty, life-giving force of Leninist friendship among peoples and the all-conquering ideas of October were graphically displayed in resolving that most important and complex task of socialist revolution--the task of creation" (p 543).

Destroying class and national oppression, building the new society and insuring the international unity of peoples was achieved under the conditions of a most acute struggle by the Communist Party against every variety of bourgeois nationalism and great-power chauvinism. The book gives a clear idea of how the Leninist party exposed and ideologically smashed the national deviationists who attempted to weaken the friendship between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples. The party invariably countered the unprincipled game of those who distorted and misrepresented national feelings with the Leninist teaching on the nationalities question, the clear internationalist positions of the working class and its policy of a close alliance among the peoples.

The Leninist principles of this mighty alliance, the anthology says, gaining development under the conditions of mature socialism, are set out in the country's fundamental law and in each constitution of the union republics. They demonstrate to working people throughout the world the kind of solution of questions of national state structure which insures a truly democratic combination of the general interests of the multinational union and the interests of each of its component republics.

The numerous examples and facts cited in the book show convincingly that the unity of union and national statehood as the political basis of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR is becoming stronger in our times. According to the country's Constitution, each of the republics is a component part of the multinational state and each insures comprehensive economic and social development on its territory, contributes to the implementation of the full authority of the USSR on that territory and puts into effect the decisions of its supreme organs of state power and administration. In accordance with the fundamental law, the sovereign rights of the republics are protected by the USSR. The constitutional enshrinement of their rights to free self-determination also testifies to the reality of the Leninist principles of Soviet national state structure and underlines its genuine democratism and the voluntary nature of the unification of all the peoples in the name of the triumph of the common cause.

"From the historical experience of building socialism and communism," the book says, "and from the facts of everyday life we are convinced that the freedom, happiness and successes of the Ukrainian people are only possible within a unified and mighty USSR. And we will do everything to consolidate the union state" (p 590).

It is the unswerving desire of all its peoples to live in friendship and harmony and to strengthen the USSR.

2. The expansion and consolidation of the economic foundation of the international fraternity of the builders of communism are typical of the mature socialist society. The book traces the dialectical relationship between the intensification of unity among the nations and the growth of the country's economy at the current stage. "The economic prosperity of the republics," the author notes, "is the firm basis of the development of their friendship and cooperation. At the same time the mutual aid and friendship of the peoples are increasingly determining our successes in economic building...." (p 39).

The unified national economic complex which has taken shape in the country is a reliable basis for the concentration of the efforts of all the republics in creating the material and technical base of communism. The active struggle of the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan and to improve production efficiency and work quality is revealing the extensive prospects for further deepening the intra-union division of labor, specialization and cooperation. Taking into account all-union interests and the potential and requirements of each republic, the party consistently follows the policy outlined by the congress--a policy which makes it possible to deploy the country's productive forces in the most rational way, to make better use of its diverse resources and to insure maximum coordination in creating large territorial production complexes.

The concentration of the entire might of our Soviet homeland on resolving the main tasks of socioeconomic development is regarded in the anthology as the most graphic manifestation of the intensified internationalization of the life of the Soviet peoples which meets the interests of the country as a whole and of each republic individually. Today all the people are building the Tyumen oil fields and the Baykal-Amur railroad, for instance, just as during the First 5-Year Plan the Dnepr GES and the Kharkov tractor plant were built by joint efforts. Long ago K. Marx wrote that even simple cooperativization of labor creates a new, by nature social, productive force. The economic development of each republic, planned with consideration for the all-union division of labor, improves production efficiency one hundred times over and serves the welfare of all the Soviet people. Nowadays every product embodies the labor of many of the country's production complexes.

The significance of the all-union division of labor and the close cooperation and mutual aid of the peoples for the purpose of creating the material and technical base of communism was related convincingly by the author in describing the economic ties between the Ukraine and other republics. As a major metallurgical, machine building and fuel and energy base of the Soviet Union and as a republic with a great chemical industry and highly developed agriculture, it provides the country with about half of all its smelted iron, 40 percent of its steel and rolled metal, one-third of its coal, almost 60 percent of its iron ore and many major industrial republics with an increasingly amount of diverse products essential for developing its economy and supplying the population. More than half the republic's requirements in oil products and timber materials, about one-half of its requirements in nonferrous metals, more than one-fifth of its requirements in chemical products and almost one-fourth of its requirements in light industry products, for example, are satisfied in this way.

The author naturally also links the further qualitative changes in rural productive forces with the intensification of the processes of division of labor and socialization of production. Interfarm cooperation and the specialization and concentration of production, which are today the main avenue of the development of the agrarian sector in our economy, are deepening the foundations of collaboration among the builders of communism.

Thanks to fraternal mutual aid and inter-nation [mezhnatsionalnyy] cooperation, an unprecedented upsurge in the economy of all the Soviet republics has been achieved and the task of equalizing the levels of their economic development has been essentially resolved. In the past, the more backward outlying national districts developed more quickly by taking advantage of the selfless aid of the Russian and other peoples. But, the author concludes, it by no means follows from this that only Kazakhstan and Central Asia, for instance, benefited from the joint planning of the economy. The industrially developed regions were also interested in insuring that their economies flourished as an integral part of the unified national economic organism by relying on the unique scale of the potential and advantages of the division of labor within the framework of the union states. It is well-known that the forced separation of the relatively industrially developed Baltic republics from the all-union economy in the period 1919 through 1940 largely paralyzed their economy at that time. On the other hand, as the data in the book confirms, the people of the Ukraine within the community of the Soviet republics, uniting with them and relying on their support, thereby increased their own strength ten times over and gained a broad scope for their creative energy. Today, the Ukraine produces more than twice the industrial output of the entire country in prewar 1940. Its industrial potential has increased ten times.

As part of a national economic complex administered on the basis of a unified state plan, the economy of each of the Soviet republics is growing rapidly. Its further development requires a deepening of interrepublic economic ties and an expansion of cooperation and fraternal mutual aid among all the nations and nationalities of the country. This is an objective process determined by the social nature of our production and born of socialist reality. "And anybody who attempts to hinder it or to embark on the path of national seclusion, " the author writes, "would inflict great damage on communist building." (p 37).

Socialist competition plays a salutary role in enhancing concern for general interests and in developing cooperation and strengthening friendship among the peoples. The author cites numerous examples showing how the working people of the Ukraine, competing against collectives from many oblasts, rayons, cities, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in other republics, acquaint themselves with their achievements and study in depth and introduce among themselves the experience of economic and cultural building of the peoples of those republics.

The strength and might of the Soviet multinational power are steadily growing because every republic here is working for the entire country, and the entire country is working for every republic. Everything created in the USSR is the result of the joint labor of the nations and nationalities and is their common property.

3. The material in the book confirms the conclusion drawn in the Central Committee report to the 25th CPSU Congress that the friendship among the peoples was one of the main preconditions of the emergence and consolidation of that new social and international community, the Soviet people. "We," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "proceeded and proceed on the basis that a historically new community--the Soviet people--has taken shape here, which is based on an indissoluble alliance between the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia with the leading role allotted to the working class, and on friendship among all the nations and nationalities in the country."

The birth of this great community ushered in new opportunities for further strengthening fraternal friendship. It is being cemented today in the struggle of the country's peoples to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to carry out further communist building. The Soviet people increasingly recognize the strength of working together, of relying on a strong shoulder and of supporting each other in the name of the triumph of the ideals of communism.

Speaking of the patriotic and internationalist sentiments of the working people of the Ukraine, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted in the report "Under the Banner of October Toward New Achievements": "We share the same historical cradle, a common destiny and identical thoughts and aspirations with the courageous and pleasant people of Soviet Belorussia. We sincerely rejoice at the successes and happiness of sunny Moldavia. The glorious virgin land of fraternal Kazakhstan arouses in every Ukrainian a special sense of involvement in labor achievements. We are glad and proud that the working people of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kirgizia and Turkmenia have transformed the ancient land of Central Asia into a prosperous area. The people of the Ukraine value highly their longstanding friendship with the working people of the Transcaucasus--the peoples of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. Wide bridges of friendship and fraternity extend from the banks of the Dnepr to the Soviet Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia" (p 552).

The book emphasizes in particular that heartfelt love and sincere respect and trust have been won among all nations and nationalities by the great Russian people who, possessing a keen sense of national freedom, proletarian internationalism and social justice acquired in the historical battle for a new life, have done much for their happiness, prosperity and unity and play a leading role in the fraternal community of the builders of communism. The working people of the Soviet Ukraine cherish the immortal Lenin's behest that "with the joint action of Great-Russian and Ukrainian proletarians a free Ukraine is possible, but without such unity it cannot even be spoken of" (Complete Collected Works, vol 24 p 128).

The sense of being a united family.... These words, coined by that splendid Ukrainian poet, Pavel Tychin, have today become the distinctive formula of the indissoluble friendship of the nations and nationalities of the land of October. They have retained this sacred feeling through years of tough wartime ordeals and peaceful, creative labor. All Soviet peoples are profoundly convinced that close unity is the only guarantee of their freedom and prosperity.

The working people of our multinational motherland have ascended to the heights of spiritual and cultural progress thanks to the tested leadership of the Leninist party. A powerful scientific and cultural potential has been created in the Ukraine, as in all the republics, during the years of Soviet power.

Generalizing the numerous manifestations of the spiritual and cultural life of the USSR peoples, the author draws the conclusion that the Leninist ideas of fraternal collaboration permeate its deepest layers. Internationalist features are becoming more evident in diverse national forms of socialist culture. National features are becoming increasingly impregnated with the achievements of other peoples. This process conforms with the spirit of socialism and the interests of communist builders.

The working people of all the republics are living and creating according to the laws of friendship and fraternity. Expressing the aspiration of the Ukrainian people and all the peoples of the USSR for even closer unity, the author of the book in many reports, speeches and articles draws the attention of party, Komsomol and trade union organizations toward the need to intensify the international-patriotic education of the Soviet people, particularly young people, who are society's most dynamic members. [paragraph continues]

The fundamental interests of all the peoples of our country demand that a struggle be waged against manifestations of nationalism, narrow-mindedness and conceit.

"Our friendship and unity are rested by time and tempered to last forever," is the conclusion which stamps the book. "The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia of Soviet Ukraine will continue to cherish and strengthen this friendship and the sacred international fraternity of our peoples" (p 244).

All the contents of the anthology show that the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are consistently implementing Lenin's behests and combining the development of Marxist-Leninist theory with the practise of communist building. As the material in the book confirms, the resolution of questions connected with improving national relations at the stage of mature socialism also serves as most vivid evidence of this creative activity of the party.

POLITBURO MEMBERS GREET BREZHNEV ON RETURN TO MOSCOW

LD251320Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today returned to Moscow from Baku, where he attended celebrations marking the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the capital of Azerbaijan. Returning with him was Chernenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the station Comrade Brezhnev was met by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Grishin, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov; members of the CPSU Central Committee Pavlov, Tsukanov, Shchelokov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Georgadze and Tsvigun; members of the CPSU Central Committee Central Auditing Commission Blatov, Bogolyubov, Churbanov; Pavlovskiy, minister of railways; Golikov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Brezhnev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Samoteykin, adviser to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Accompanying Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his trip were Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Falin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Central Auditing Commission and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs.

'SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS' IN GEORGIAN CRIME PREVENTION HIT

LD260723Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Responsible for Law and Order"]

[Text] A republic conference as held at the Georgian CP Central Committee to discuss the results of the struggle against law violations and crime in the first 8 months of this year and measures to consolidate law and order in the republic.

Members and candidate members of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau; first secretaries of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; chairmen of oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms; responsible workers of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers and administrative organs; and ministry and department leaders took part in the work of the conference.

CPSU Central Committee sector chief A.S. Sennikov took part in the work of the conference.

G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered the report at the conference.

E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georigan CP Central Committee, summed up the results of the conference.

Over the past 5-6 years, the conference noted, an implacable struggle has been waged in the republic against all negative phenomena, including misappropriation of socialist property, bribe-taking, protectionism and various abuses.

But the effectiveness of the struggle against law violations and crime has been somewhat reduced recently. The struggle against law violations like larceny, theft, and several other dangerous crimes is characterized by the most serious shortcomings. This applies primarily to a number of cities and rayons in the Adzharskaya ASSR, the Abkhazskaya ASSR, the cities of Tbilisi and Zugdidi, and Mtskhetskiy and other rayons.

The conference analyzed profoundly and comprehensively the shortcomings in the struggle against law violations and individual types of crimes and discussed specific measures for introducing exemplary public order in the republic. The success of the efforts of party, soviet and administrative organs and the entire public aimed at eradicating the causes of law violations and crimes depends primarily on their implementation, the conference stressed.

One of the main reasons for the serious shortcomings in the struggle to strengthen law and order is the ineffectiveness of the struggle against parasitism.

Statistics show that a considerable percentage of law violations and crimes are committed by people not employed in socially useful labor. The figures attest that up to 40 percent of serious crimes are committed by people who are not working anywhere. It is perfectly obvious that an active struggle against parasitism and the enlistment of all able-bodied people in useful labor is an effective factor in reducing the level of law violations and crimes. But in most cases, matters go no further than talk here.

The month of struggle against parasitism now being marked by the leadership of city and rayon commissions is designed to galvanize to the maximum the activity of local soviets, administrative organs and the public in the struggle against parasitism.

Special attention must be paid to measures to enlist in socially useful labor the graduates of secondary schools who do not enter higher and secondary specialized educational establishments.

The people's courts must examine within tight schedules the cases of people who maliciously avoid socially useful labor, and sessions of visiting courts trying cases of parasitism must be held more extensively.

It is very important to utilize the work experience in enlisting nonworkers in socially useful labor and in preventing law violations accumulated in the cities of Batumi, Poti, Rustavi and Gori and in Bogdanovskiy, Kaspskiy and several other rayons. The conference stated that Tbilisi has not yet managed to achieve any substantial successes in this important work and during the summer months the job placement commissions of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Pervomayskiy and 26 Komissarov rayispolkoms did virtually nothing.

The effectiveness of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is another important factor in the success of work to prevent law violations and crime.

The conference cited facts and figures convincingly proving the direct link between these vices and crime. The conclusion is obvious: The effectiveness and fruitfulness of all work aimed at sharply reducing the level of crime and law violations depends to a considerable extent on the success of the struggle against parasitism, sponging, drunkenness and alcoholism.

The role of the public in preventing and fighting violations of the rules of socialist communal living, parasitism, drunkenness and alcoholism is still only insigificant. Public law and order conservation centers, people's militia, comrades courts and other public organizations can and must make a considerable contribution to the struggle against these shameful phenomena.

The conference paid close attention to the problem of preventing crimes due to family and domestic conflicts. It was noted that daily painstaking work can bring great success here and promote a considerable reduction in the number of law violations.

The conference seriously criticized the activity of a number of the republic's administrative organs for shortcomings in work to stop and uncover crimes. The Georgian CP Central Committee has frequently drawn the attention of the republic's MVD to the need to activate this work and enhance its results, but so far there have been no decisive improvements in this direction.

Special alarm was heard in the speeches devoted to analysis of educational work and prevention work among minors.

The republic's schools, vocational and technical colleges, specialized secondary establishments, Komsomol organizations and administrative organs are making considerable efforts to prevent law violations among minors. But these efforts are not producing sufficient effects or appropriate results.

The decrease [izderzhki] in moral education, the conference stressed, and its dissociation from all ideological-political and labor education frequently lead young people to adopt a consumer attitude toward life, to "property disease," to disregard for the law and their civic duties.

The legal education of schoolchildren has been ignored. The Ministries of Justice and Education recently conducted a sociological study among the teachers and pupils of the schools of a number of cities. It emerged that many schoolchildren and teachers are unfamiliar with elementary legal questions.

There is still a great deal of formalism in work to prevent law violations among minors. Raykoms frequently do not concern themselves at all with these questions. [paragraph continues]

For instance, the Khashurskiy Raykom did not react at all to cases of law violations at the Surami vocational and technical college. Serious shortcomings also characterize work on the prevention of law violations among adolescents in the cities of Tbilisi, Sukhumi and Zugdidi and in Khobskiy, Gardabanskiy and a number of other rayons.

The conference sharply criticized the activity of the republic's peoples courts. In a number of cases the courts allow totally unjustified liberalism in sentences. Dissatisfaction was also expressed at the activity of the Georgian Ministry of Justice Court Organs Administration.

The Georgian Prosecutor's Office bears a considerable share of the responsibility for the shortcomings in the struggle against crime. Supervision by the Prosecutor's Office over the observance of socialist legality and law and order in the republic is exercised only feebly.

It is very important to coordinate the activity of the republic's administrative organs in order to enhance their efficiency. But the coordination council created under the Georgian Prosecutor's Office is having no noticeable influence on the work of the republic's administrative organs.

Newspapers and journals, radio and television and all the republic's mass information and propaganda media can do a great deal in the struggle for exemplary public order in the republic. Their task is to publicize in a specific, comprehensible and convincing way the advanced experience of party, soviet and public organizations and administrative organ workers in the struggle to establish exemplary public order in our republic. It is no less important to reveal and subject to keen, purposeful criticism all shortcomings in this work and to analyze their causes and struggle consistently to eliminate them.

The improvement of political education and ideological work with the cadres of the republic's administrative organs and the intensification of leadership of their work by raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms are essential in raising the quality of the struggle for exemplary law and order. Unfortunately, the conference noted, questions of enhancing the effectiveness of the activity of administrative organs and intraparty, ideological and political education work in these organs frequently are not considered in a number of raykoms and gorkoms.

Those taking part in the conference spoke of the need to improve the work of raykom and gorkom commissions in selecting cadres for internal affairs organs. Definite improvements in their work have been observed in the city of Tbilisi but most party committees are still restructuring the activity of their selection commissions only slowly.

Those taking part in the conference voiced a number of specific proposals aimed at resolutely improving the leadership of all work connected with preventing and forestalling crime and with the strict observance of exemplary public order in the republic.

The conference expressed the conviction that the republic's administrative organs, under the leadership of the party organizations, will be able to overcome the shortcomings in their work and make a fitting contribution to the consolidation of public order in the republic and cope successfully with the tasks facing them.

LITHUANIAN CP RESOLUTION ON ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE

LD220837 [Editorial Report LD] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Septemper 1978 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 5,200-word unattributed report on a resolution entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Soviet Power in Lithuania and the 60th Anniversary of the Lithuanian CP" adopted by the Lithuanian CP Central Committee. The resolution traces the history of the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania and its reestablishment in 1940 and outlines measures in the propaganda and agitation sphere for marking the 60th anniversary. The resolution also points out:

"It is essential to conduct well-argued criticism of bourgeois ideology, to expose the subversive activity of foreign bourgeois-nationalist centers and of various kinds of falsifiers of history as well as the attempts by bourgeois propaganda to discredit the gains of real socialism and the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU. It is essential to resolutely rebuff anticommunism and anti-Sovietism."

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING OF MOSCOW WORKERS

LD251846Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] More than 2 million Muscovites bear the lofty title of shock workers of communist labor and about 200 enterprises and organizations in the capital are collectives of communist labor. Here, in the country's capital, the movement for a communist attitude toward labor was born 20 years ago.

A meeting of representatives of the capital's collectives of enterprises and organizations, shock workers of communist labor, which was held today, was devoted to the tasks of this movement and the further development of socialist competition with the aim of successfully fulfilling plans and pledges.

Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report. He noted that the movement for a communist attitude toward labor has been firmly put into practice and has become an integral feature of the Soviet way of life. It was stressed that, together with all Soviet people, the working people of Moscow have interpreted as a guide to action the points and conclusions made in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the celebrations in Baku.

The representatives of collectives of enterprises and organizations, shock workers of communist labor, addressed themselves to all the working people of the city with an appeal to spread even wider the competition to insure complete fulfillment of plans and pledges for 1978 and the 5-year plan as a whole in all branches of the capital's national economy. With great enthusaism, a greetings letter was adopted to the CPSU Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW RAYKOM, RAYISPOLKOM CONFERENCE

LD231050Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A conference has been held at the Moscow Gorkom of raykom secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen. Questions relating to the progress of accountability meetings and elections in Moscow primary party organizations and preparations for celebration of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution were discussed. There was also discussion of progress in gathering and laying down fruit and vegetables for winter storage. The confernce was addressed by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES PARTY CONFERENCE IN LENINGRAD

LD231436Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] An accountability and election party conference was held at the Zhdanov shipyard in Leningrad today. "Speaking at the conference was Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom."

BRYANSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD221221Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] Bryansk, 19 September, TASS--A plenum of the Bryanskiy Obkom has taken place here; it discussed an organizational question. Ye. I. Sizenko, who had worked as secretary of Moskovskiy Obkom, was elected first secretary of Bryanskiy Obkom.

NEW FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED FOR RIGA RAYKOM

LD220835Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[LATINFORM report: "Moskovskiy Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of Riga's Moskovskiy Raykom has been held and has examined an organizational question.

L.P. Vanag was elected first secretary of the Moskovskiy Raykom at the plenum.

A.P. Klautsen was released from his duties as first secretary of the Moskovskiy Raykom in connection with his transfer to other work.

I.K. Strelkov, second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

A. Ye. Kartsev, second secretary of the Riga Gorkom, took part in the work of the plenum.

PATOLICHEV AWARDED HAMMER AND SICKLE MEDAL

LD221510Y Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 22, TASS--Nikolay Patolichev, the USSR minister of foreign trade, was today awarded the Order of Lenin and the second Gold Medal "Hammer and Sickle" for great services to the CPSU and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 70th birthday. Nikolay Patolichev was born into a peasant family. He graduated from the military academy of chemical protection. He covered the road from a worker to a statesman and a party leader. For some time he served in the army, then held senior state and party posts.

In 1946-1947, Patolichev was secretary of the Central Committee of the party and deputy chairman of the council for the affairs of collective farms at the USSR Council of Ministers. In 1950-1956 he was first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. In 1956, he was appointed deputy foreign minister. Nikolay Patolichev holds the post of the USSR minister of foreign trade since 1958. He is deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

LITHUANIAN GAS WORKS DIRECTOR OUSTED BY TU COMMITTEE

LD2[illegible]350Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vilnyus--TASS correspondent Grigoriy Ezheris writes: At the demand of the trade union committee of local industry workers in Lithuania (Soviet Baltic area), the director of the Vilnyus gas equipment works has been ousted from his post. He did not fulfill the housing construction plan for the working people. Considerable funds allotted for this purpose remained unspent. Algirdas Ferensas, chairman of the Lithuanian Trade Union Council, said that the committee had exercised its right under the law. Soviet trade unions work primarily to defend the interests of working people. They watch over the activities of the administration, which without their consent cannot make any decisions involving the interests of the working people. The unions are actively engaged in improving the conditions of workers' life and labor. They monitor the fulfillment of labor legislation.

Algirdas Ferensas said that this year alone, the council has dealt with over 20 conflicts between trade unions and enterprise administrations, and they were all decided in favor of the working people. He stressed that Soviet trade unions take part in the control of state and social affairs, in deciding political, economic and sociocultural questions. In the USSR there are no laws directed against them. The Lithuanian Trade Union Council has introduced a number of proposals for improving legislation, and the republic's Supreme Soviet has ratified these as laws. Thus, for instance, laws were recently passed to improve medical services for workers of metallurgical enterprises and to expand the network of holiday centers.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS MACHINE BUILDERS DAY CEREMONY IN MOSCOW

LD222315Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the national holiday of Machine Builders Day took place today in Moscow. On the presidium were Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Frolov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; heads of a number of ministries and departments, leading production workers, as well as scientists and representatives of the capital's public. A report was delivered by Comrade Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

NOVIKOV PRAISES SUCCESSES OF MACHINE BUILDERS

LD240251Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Review of 24 September PRAVDA: Interview with USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Novikov]

[Text] Today the country is honoring the machine builders. Comrade Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, told a PRAVDA correspondent of their achievements prior to their professional festival and of how they are fulfilling the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. He noted, in particular, that the machine building collectives were successfully fulfilling the pledges undertaken for the 10th 5-Year Plan. The past years show that the industry is expanding very quickly. In this period, above-plan production has totaled R1.6 billion; the output of equipment for atomic electric power stations, for metallurgical, chemical and oil-refining enterprises, for metal-cutting machine tools and forge-pressing machines has increased considerably. The production of instruments and means of automation increased by 12 percent in the first 8 months of this year and deliveries of equipment to agriculture have increased considerably.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

ROCKET LAUNCHINGS IN PACIFIC 28 SEP-10 OCT ANNOUNCED

LD260950Y Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

["TASS Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--Booster rockets will be launched in the Soviet Union from September 28 to October 10 into the areas of the Pacific each within a radius of 50 nautical miles, with centres having the positions 40 degrees latitude north and 159 degrees 20 minutes longitude east, 46 degrees 50 minutes latitude north and 156 degrees 40 minutes longitude east.

TASS in authorised to announce hereby that for ensuring safety, the USSR Government requests the governments of other states using sea and air routes in the Pacific to instruct the appropriate agencies that sea-going ships and planes should not enter these areas and the airspace of the said period daily from zero to 6 and from 22 to 24 hours of local time.

SALYUT CREW CONTINUES PHOTOGRAPHY, EXPERIMENTS

LD221400Y Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Center, September 22, TASS--The fourteenth week of work of Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz is drawing to an end.

The crew is carrying out today visual observations and photography of the earth's surface and the world ocean with the aim of studying resources and the environment. Photography is being done over the sea of Aral, the republics of Soviet Central Asia and the Caucasus. After the completion of photography, Salyut-6 will be transferred into the conditions of gravitational stabilization, in which dynamic disturbances are reduced to a minimum, and the crew will start a scheduled technological experiment into material studies in the conditions of space inthe "kristall" installation.

Another two technological experiments have been completed on board with the aim of obtaining crystals of semi-conductor materials under conditions of weightlessness.

According to the results of complex medical examinatior and reports of the crew, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are in good health and feel well. The pulse rate of the commander is 66 and the flight engineer 70, arterial pressure is 100 by 65 and 155 by 68 millimeters of the mercury column respectively.

Research in the near-earth orbit is continuing.

Technological Experiments Described

LD251344Y Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 25, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov continue working on the projected program of scientific research and experiments aboard the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 complex. After a medical check up and breakfast today the crew are servicing the station and preparing scientific equipment for the work to be done.

Experiments with higher plants are continuing under the biological research program. The growth of one of them, arabidopsis, is taking place in a special "phiton" chamber. The cosmonauts are controlling the course of experiments, carry out regular operations to create the optimum conditions for the development of plants.

Another series of technological experiments in the study of materials in space conditions were carried out aboard the orbital complex in the past days.

Semi-conductor materials, including triple semi-conductor germanium--antimony--sulphur, were obtained at the "kristall" unit in conditions of weightlessness.

According to the crews' reports and data of the telemetric information, the systems of the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 complex are functioning normally. Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.

TRAJECTORY OF VENUS-BOUND SPACESHIPS CORRECTED

LD251738Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from the deep space communications center:

The flight of the automatic interplanetary stations Venera-11 and Venera-12, which were launched on 9 and 14 September, continues. Since launching, there have been 39 radio communications sessions with the stations, during which measurements of the trajectory of motion were taken, the operation of the onboard systems was checked and scientific and telemetric information was transmitted to earth.

In accordance with the flight program, corrections have been made to the stations' trajectory. Measurements taken after the corrections showed that Venera-11 and Venera-12 are continuing to move in trajectories close to the calculated ones, and will reach the vicinity of the plant Venus on 25 and 21 December respectively.

Distance From Earth Given

LD252030Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The flight of the automatic interplanetary stations Venera-11 and Venera-12, launched on 9 and 14 September, continues. By 25 September, the stations were 5.5 million kilometers and 4.1 million kilometers from earth. According to telemetric information data, the systems onboard the station are functioning normally. The computation-coordnation center is processing the incoming information.

BRIEFS

NEUROPATHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY CONFERENCE--An all-union scientific and practical conference of neuropathologists and psychiatrists opened in Vladivostok today. Participating are scientists from the country's Central Region, Siberia, and the Far East. Also attending the conference is a group of scientists from the Presidium of the All-Union Association of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists headed by the association's first deputy chairman, Prof Yuriy Stepanovich Martynov; Prof Konstantin Grigoryevich Umanskiy, head of the clinical department for neuroinfections of one of the largest institutes of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; and others. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

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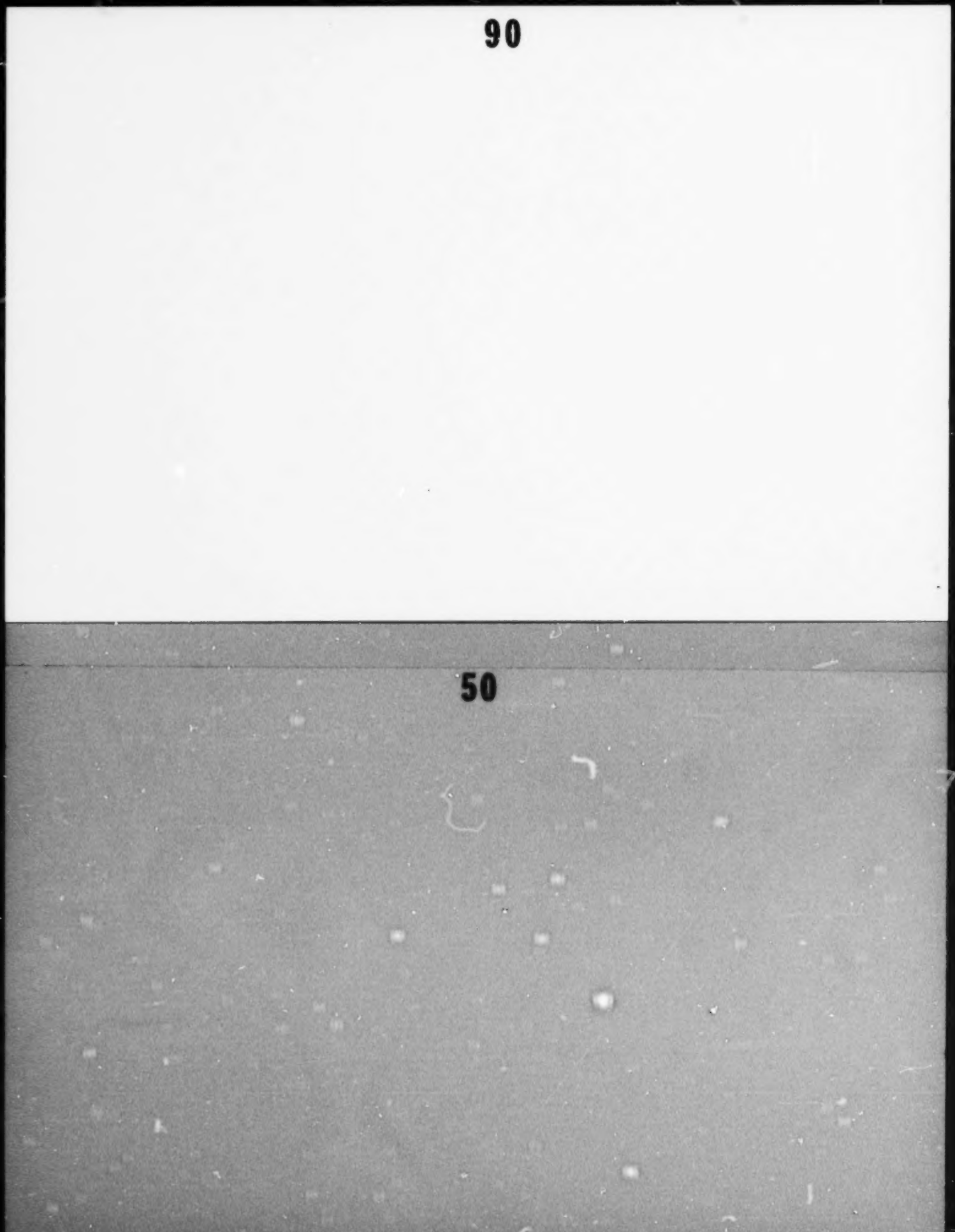
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